Charles S. Hall,
1842.

THE

ELEMENTS

OF

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

THE

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OF

GERMAN GRAMMAR,

BY

The Rev. Mr. WENDEBORN,
Minister of the GERMAN CHAPEL, on Ludgate-Hill.

Dedicated, by PERMISSION, to

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

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TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

GEORGE,

PRINCE OF WALES,

THESE

ELEMENTS OF GERMAN

GRAMMAR

ARE DEDICATED,

WITH THE

MOST PROFOUND RESPECT,

BY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS's

MOST HUMBLE, AND MOST

DEVOTED SERVANT,

A. WENDEBORN.

PREFACE.

THE Germans have lately made great improvements, both in their language and their manner of writing. If we compare a German writer of the beginning of this century, with others who have written within these thirty years, we should hardly be able to persuade ourselves that they lived in the same age. The best ancient and modern writers have served as models for the present mode of writing; and the language has been so greatly refined and polished, that it will probably soon claim the attention of every man of learning.

The French, who in general are thought to be rather partial to their own productions, have lately begun to study the German language, and to think favourably of German lite-

literature; againſt which they formerly entertained great prejudices. Among the Engliſh the German has been hitherto very little known; but there is reaſon to expect, that within a few years, even in this country, ſo famous for the improvement and patronage of the arts and ſciences, the language and the literature of the Germans will no more be looked upon with indifference.

Some tranſlations made here lately, have already paved the way for this. But it were to be wiſhed that they had done as much juſtice to the originals, and had been executed with the ſame degree of accuracy and elegance, as that of AGATHON, lately publiſhed. The ingenious tranſlator of this book is indeed entitled as much to the thanks of his readers in general, as to thoſe of the Germans in particular, for the learned preface prefixed to it; in which the Engliſh are made acquainted with the preſent ſtate of German literature, and the ſeveral merits of their writers, which are pointed out with judgment and impartiality.

It

It is true, the language has its difficulties; and it is in ſome meaſure perhaps owing to theſe that German books are ſo little known in foreign countries. Voluminous grammars have alſo contributed to deter people from learning it: but I flatter myſelf, the ſheets here offered, will convince any one that it is not ſo intricate and perplexed as it appears to be, by the repreſentations of many grammarians. The Engliſh German Grammars, I am acquainted with, are very prolix in the Etymological part, and deficient in the Syntax. I have endeavoured to avoid this; by abridging the former, and rendering the latter in many reſpects more perfect. I have carefully peruſed the two principal German Grammarians, GOTTSCHED and AICHINGER, and ſelected from them whatever was fit for my purpoſe.

I have added neither a Vocabulary nor Dialogues, ſince they are not conſtituent parts of Grammar: but if this theoretical part ſhould be favourably received, I may hereafter publiſh a ſhort Practical Grammar, after

after the manner of the French of Mr. CHAMBAUD. The rules of this Grammar ſhall there be elucidated by examples; and extracts alſo be given from our beſt German writers. Theſe means I hope will facilitate the learning of the language, and diffuſe the knowledge of it, by encouraging many perſons to apply to it, who have been hitherto deterred by imaginary difficulties.

London, September, 1774.

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THE

THE

ELEMENTS

OF

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

THE art of ſpeaking and writing the German language, with propriety, accuracy and elegance, is called German Grammar.

LETTERS.

The German letters are pronounced almoſt like the French and Italian, and the alphabet containing twenty-five letters, is as follows.

Figures.	*Names.*	*Value.*	*Examples for pronouncing.*
𝔄, 𝔞,	aw,	A, a,	All, Alderman, *Abel, aber.*
𝔅, 𝔟,	bay,	B, b,	Bold, *bald.*
ℭ, 𝔠,	tſay,	C, c,	Circle, cold, *Cirkel, Crone.*
𝔇, 𝔡,	day,	D, d,	Daughter, *Dank.*
𝔈, 𝔢,	ay,	E, e,	Emperor, *Ehre.*
𝔉, 𝔣,	eff,	F, f,	Froſt, *Fall, Furcht.*
𝔊, 𝔤,	ghay,	G, g,	Goſpel, God, *Gabe, Gott.*
ℌ, 𝔥,	haw,	H, h,	Hollow, *hoch, Huld.*
ℑ, 𝔦,	ee,	I, i,	Eel, eat, *Inhalt, immer.*
—, 𝔧,	jod,	J, j,	York, Yard, *Jahr, Jammer.*
𝔎, 𝔨,	kaw,	K, k,	King, keep, *Korn, Kirſche.*
𝔏, 𝔩,	ell,	L, l,	Lamb, Leeds, *Leben, Luft.*
𝔐, 𝔪,	em,	M, m,	Man, *Morgen, mein.*
𝔑, 𝔫,	en,	N, n,	Noon, Name, *Name, nemen.*
𝔒, 𝔬,	oh,	O, o,	Ode, old, *Ohr, ofte.*
𝔓, 𝔭,	pay,	P, p,	Pardon, *Paar, Preiſs.*
𝔔, 𝔮,	koo,	Q q,	Queen, Quintilian, *Quelle, Qual.*
ℜ, 𝔯,	err,	R, r,	Reaſon, Ralph, *Rede, Rad.*
𝔖, 𝔰, ß,	eſſ,	S, ſ, s,	Six, Sampſon, *Singen, Strahl.*
𝔗, 𝔱,	tay,	T, t,	Ticket, *Tafel, Taube.*
𝔘, 𝔲,	oo,	U, u,	Uſher, Ulphila, *Uhr, unſer.*
𝔙, 𝔳,	fow,	V, v,	Father, Folks, *Vater, Volk.*
𝔚, 𝔴,	way,	W, w,	Willow, *Weide, Wachtel.*
𝔛, 𝔵,	iks,	X, x,	Xerxes, Xenophon, Xantippe.
𝔜, 𝔶,	ipſion,	Y, y,	Eagle, *Yſop, ſeyn.*
ℨ, 𝔷,	tſet.	Z, z,	Zone, *Zehn, zehlen.*

VOWELS.

Six of the foregoing letters are vowels, which ſound by themſelves, without the aſſiſtance of another letter. They are,

a, aw, *an*, on.
e, ay, *Ehre*, honour.
i, ee, *ihr*, you.
o, oh, *Ohr*, ear.
u, oo, *Uhr*, watch.
y, ee, *Yſop*, hyſſop.

The vowels are either LONG or SHORT in their pronunciation.

They are LONG

1. At the end of monoſyllables, as, *ja*, yes, *wie*, how, *ſo*, ſo.
2. Before an *h*, or *th*, as, *Sah*, he ſaw, *Schuh*, ſhoe, *Rath*, counſel.
3. When there follows only a ſingle conſonant, as, *Tod*, death, *Graf*, count.

They are SHORT

1. At the end of words of more than one ſyllable, as, *Abba*, *dero*, yours.
2. Before almoſt all double conſonants, as, *faſt*, almoſt, *komm*, come, *dumm*, ſtupid.
3. In monoſyllables, which always remain as they are, as *was*, what, *es*, it, *bey*, by, *von*, from.

DIPHTHONGS.

There are two ſorts of diphthongs.

1. When a vowel is doubled with itſelf, as *Aal*, eel, *Meer*, ſea.

2. When it is doubled with another vowel, as *Vaeter*, fathers, *Hoerers* (*), hearers, *Freude*, joy.
OBSERVATION. It will happen ſometimes, that one vowel is joined with two others, and this may be called a triphthong, as, *draeuen*, to threaten, *Laeuffer*, a running footman.

PRONUNCIATION.

The Germans pronounce each letter in every word: but all the rules of pronunciation will appear very imperfect to thoſe who are quite ſtrangers to the German language; and therefore, in this, as in all other languages, we ſhall ſooner acquire the pronunciation by attending to any one who pronounces well, than by any rules that can be laid down.

WORDS.

Words are ſigns of our ideas, which may be pronounced by articulate ſounds. Of theſe are three kinds.

I. Such as repreſent a thing conceived to ſubſiſt, to which belong Nouns, together with their Articles, and Pronouns.

II. Such as acquaint us what happens to theſe ſubſtances, when they act or ſuffer. Hence Verbs and Participles.

III. Such

(*) The Diphthongs ae, oe, ue, will be expreſſed in the courſe of this Grammar, as is uſual, in the following manner, ä, ö, ü.

III. Such as combine, compare, and determine, with greater accuracy and precision, ideas conceived by Nouns and Verbs. They are called Particles, of which there are four sorts, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.

NOTE. That part of Grammar which treats of words in general, and shews how they differ, and what relation they bear to each other, is called ETYMOLOGY; but that which teaches how to range several words in proper order, as to constitute a sentence, is called SYNTAX.

ARTICLES.

Articles are words prefixed to Nouns, which, in most languages, mark out the different gender of Substantives.

The Germans have two articles, the indefinite, *ein, eine, ein*; and the definite, *der, die, das.*

The Indefinite Article.

MASCULINE.

Nom.	*ein Mann*, a man.
Gen.	*eines Mannes*, of a man.
Dat.	*einem Manne*, to a man.
Accuf.	*einen Mann*, a man.
Voc.	*o ein Mann*, oh a man.

FEMININE.

Nom.	*eine Frau*, a woman.
Gen.	*einer Frau*, of a woman.
Dat.	*einer Frau*, to a woman.
Accuf.	*eine Frau*, a woman.
Voc.	*o eine Frau*, oh a woman.

NEUTER.

Nom.	*ein Kind*, a child.
Gen.	*eines Kindes*, of a child.
Dat.	*einem Kinde*, to a child.
Accuſ.	*ein Kind*, a child.
Voc.	*o ein Kind*, oh a child.

OBSERV. This article itſelf ſhews that it cannot have a plural number; and Nouns uſed indeterminately in the plural, admit of no article at all, as, *Aepfel ſind beſſer als Birnen*, apples are better than pears.

The Definite Article.

MASCULINE.

SING.	Nom.	*der Fiſch*, the fiſh.
	Gen.	*des Fiſches*, of the fiſh.
	Dat.	*dem Fiſche*, to the fiſh.
	Accuſ.	*den Fiſch*, the fiſh.
	Voc.	*o du Fiſch*, oh thou fiſh.
PLUR.	Nom.	*die Fiſche*, the fiſh.
	Gen.	*der Fiſche*, of the fiſh.
	Dat.	*den Fiſchen*, to the fiſh.
	Accuſ.	*die Fiſche*, the fiſh.
	Voc.	*o ihr Fiſche*, oh the fiſh.

FEMININE.

SING.	Nom.	*die Taube*, the pigeon.
	Gen.	*der Taube*, of the pigeon.
	Dat.	*der Taube*, to the pigeon.
	Accuſ.	*die Taube*, the pigeon.
	Voc.	*o du Taube*, oh thou pigeon.

PLUR.

PLUR.	Nom.	*die Tauben*, the pigeons.
	Gen.	*der Tauben*, of the pigeons.
	Dat.	*den Tauben*, to the pigeons.
	Accuſ.	*die Tauben*, the pigeons.
	Voc.	*o ihr Tauben*, oh the pigeons.

NEUTER.

SING.	Nom.	*das Pferd*, the horſe.
	Gen.	*des Pferdes*, of the horſe.
	Dat.	*dem Pferde*, to the horſe.
	Accuſ.	*das Pferd*, the horſe.
	Voc.	*o du Pferd*, oh thou horſe.

PLUR.	Nom.	*die Pferde*, the horſes.
	Gen.	*der Pferde*, of the horſes.
	Dat.	*den Pferden*, to the horſes.
	Accuſ.	*die Pferde*, the horſes.
	Voc.	*o ihr Pferde*, oh the horſes.

OBSERV. 1. *Derer* and *denen* are very improperly by ſome writers uſed in the genitive and dative of the plural, inſtead of *der* and *den*; *derer* and *denen* being the pronoun, and *der* and *den* the article.

2. When the prepoſitions, *an*, *auf*, *aus*, *durch*, *in*, *von*, *vor*, *für*, *über*, *unter*, &c. are to be placed juſt before the article, they frequently are contracted in ſuch a manner, that the article is left out entirely, except the laſt letter of it, which, according to the caſe theſe prepoſitions govern, is annexed to the prepoſition itſelf, as, *durchs Feuer gehen*, inſtead of, *durch das Feuer gehen*, to go through the fire. *Fürs erſte*, inſtead of, *für das erſte*, in the firſt

firſt place. *Hinterm Spiegel*, inſtead of, *hinter dem Spiegel*, behind the looking-glaſs.

3. Theſe articles ſerve occaſionally to diſtinguiſh words which have the ſame ſound, but are of a different gender, as, *der Aal*, the eel, *die Ahl*, the awl, *der Thor*, the fool, *das Thor*, the gate.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Words which are the names of things, or which require either of the foregoing articles, are called Subſtantives.

OBSERV. 1. There are two ſorts of Subſtantives, proper and common, or appellative. The proper ones are the names of individuals, as, *David*, *Jeruſalem*; the common, or appellative, ſignify the ſeveral ſpecies of things, as, *Baum*, tree, *Apfel*, apple, *Stein*, ſtone.

2. Theſe Subſtantives are either ſimple or compound. *Haus*, houſe, is ſimple; but *Hausthür*, houſe-door, is compound. This compoſition is various, for ſome are compounded with other Subſtantives, ſome with adverbs, verbs, adjectives, or prepoſitions, as, *Vogelneſt*, bird's-neſt, *Groſsvater*, grandfather, *Reitrock*, riding-coat, *Tollkopf*, mad-head, *Mittleid*, compaſſion.

3. Some Subſtantives have no derivation at all; others are derived either from Subſtantives, or Adjectives, or Verbs. The firſt are called primitives, the others derivatives. The formation is as follows.

I. From

I. From Subſtantives.

1. To ſhew the quality, character, or dignity of perſons, Subſtantives are formed from their denominations, by adding the ſyllables, *heit*, *ſchaft*, *thum*; as, *Gott*, God, *Gottheit*, the Godhead. *Herr*, Lord, *die Herrſchaft*, the Lordſhip. *Herzog*, Duke, *das Herzogthum*, the dukedom.
2. The name which ſignifies the buſineſs and profeſſion of a man, may be formed by adding the ſyllable *er* to the Subſtantive, which denotes the object of his employment, as *Spiel*, game, *Spieler*, gameſter. *Fiſch*, fiſh, *Fiſcher*, fiſher.
3. Subſtantives of the feminine gender may be formed from maſculines, expreſſing a man's dignity, office, condition, &c. by adding the ſyllable *in*; as, *König*, king, *Königin*, queen, *Fürſt*, prince, *Fürſtin*, princeſs, *Freund*, friend, *Freundin*, a female friend, &c.
4. In Engliſh ſeveral ſubſtantives are formed, by fixing the ſyllables, in, arch, miſ, before another ſubſtantive. The Germans do the ſame, with the ſyllables, *un*, *erz*, *miſ*, *ur*, which either alter, increaſe, or leſſen the ſignification of a word, as, *Dankbarkeit*, gratitude, *Undankbarkeit*, ingratitude. *Engel*, angel, *Erzengel*, archangel. *Verſtand*, underſtanding, *Miſverſtand*, miſunderſtanding. *Alt*, old, *Uralt*, very old.
5. Diminutives may be formed of the primitive, by only adding *lein*, or *chen*, and changing *a*, *o*, *u*, of the firſt ſyllable, into dipthongs, as, *Lam*, a lamb, *Lämlein* or *Lämchen*. *Vogel*, bird,

Vögelein

Vögelein or *Vögelchen*. *Uhr*, watch, *Uehrlein* or *Uehrchen*.

OBSERV. There are ſome foreign words, chiefly Latin, which have been introduced into the German language, and have formed ſome new terminations in *al*, *aner*, *ant*, *anz*, *aſt*, *ent*, *enz*, *et*, *ie*, *ik*, *ier*, *iner*, *irer*, *iſt*, *it*, *iv*, *iz*, *on*, *ot*, as, *Carneval*, *Tertianer*, *Comödiant*, *Obſervanz*, *Phantaſt*, *Agent*, *Excellenz*, *Prophet*, *Aſtronomie*, *Logik*, *Officier*, *Benedictiner*, *Tapezirer*, *Evangeliſt*, *Eremit*, *Perſpectiv*, *Juſtiz*, *Abſolution*, *Patriot*.

II. From Adjectives, by adding the ſyllables *keit* or *heit*, as, *Gütig*, kind, *Gütigkeit*, kindneſs. *Wahr*, true, *Wahrheit*, truth.

III. From Verbs, by either putting the neuter of the definite article before the infinitive of the verb, or changing the *n* of the infinitive into an *r*. as, *Leſen*, read, *das Leſen*, the reading, *der Leſer*, the reader. *Bezahlen*, to pay, *das Bezahlen*, the paying, *der Bezahler*, the pay-maſter.

OBSERV. Some nouns may be formed from verbs, by changing the *en* of the infinitive into *ung*, as, *Beſtrafen*, to puniſh, *Beſtrafung*, puniſhment.

GENDERS.

The three genders, maſculine, feminine, and neuter, which are uſed by the Germans, make one of the greateſt difficulties in learning the language. Practice is the beſt maſter in this reſpect, eſpecially as there are even many

many words, which are of a different gender in different German provinces: but we ſhall endeavour to remove this difficulty, by firſt laying down ſome general rules and obſervations, concerning each gender, and afterwards by giving an alphabetical index of moſt of the terminations of ſubſtantives.

I. General rules on the maſculine gender.

1. The names, offices, dignities, and actions of men, are of the maſculine gender, as, *David*, *Schatzmeiſter*, treaſurer, *Herzog*, duck. *Schuſter*, ſhoemaker, *Kutſcher*, coachman.

Exc. Diminutives, whoſe termination is in *lein* and *chen*, are of the neuter gender, as, *das Männlein*, the little man, *das Herrchen*, the little maſter.

2. Of the maſculine gender are the names

a. Of beaſts, as, *der Bär*, the bear, *der Wolf*, the Wolf.

Exc. 1. Thoſe names of beaſts, which under one denomination include both ſexes, are neuters, as, *das Thier*, the animal, *das Pferd*, the horſe, &c.

2. The following are feminine, *die Katze*, the cat, *die Maus*, the mouſe, *die Ratze*, the rat, *die Ziege*, the goat.

b. Of birds, as, *der Adler*, the eagle, *der Sperling*, the ſparrow.

Exc. Many are feminine, as, *die Droſſel*, the black-bird, *die Elſter*, the magpye, *die Krähe*, the crow, *die Wachtel*, the quail, &c.

c. fiſh.

c. Of fiſh, as, *der Aal*, the eel, *der Hecht*, the pike, *der Lachs*, the ſalmon.
Exc. Some are feminine, as, *die Forelle*, the trout, *die Auſter*, the oyſter, &c.

d. Of inſects, *der Floh*, the flea, *der Froſch*, the frog, *der Scorpion*, the ſcorpion.
Exc. Many are feminine, as *die Ameiſe*, the ant, *die Biene*, the bee, *die Hummel*, the humming bee, *die Otter*, the viper, &c.

e. Of mountains, as, *der Apenin*, *der Atlas*, *der Caucaſus*, *der Pico*.

f. Of herbs, as, *der Fenchel*, the fennel, *der Klee*, the clover, *der Kohl*, the cabbage, &c.
Exc. Some are feminine, as, *die Raute*, the rue, *die Neſſel*, the nettle, *die Peterſilie*, the parſley.

g. Of ſeaſons, months, and times of the day, as, *der Frühling*, the ſpring, *der Sommer*, the ſummer, &c. *der Jänner*, the January, *der Morgen*, the morning, *der Abend*, the evening.
Exc. *Die Nacht*, the night, *die Minute*, the minute, *die Stunde*, the hour, *die Woche*, the week, *das Jahr*, the year, *das Jahrhundert*, the century.

h. Of weather, as *der Regen*, the rain, *der Blitz*, the lightening, *der Nebel*, the fog, *der Wind*, the wind.
Exc. *Die Hitze*, the heat, *die Kälte*, the cold, *die Wärme*, the warmth.

i. Of ſtones, as, *der Diamant*, the diamond, *der Marmor*, the marble, *der Kieſel*, the pebble, *der Feuerſtein*, the flint.

II. General

II. General Rules on the Feminine Gender.

1. All the names, denominations, functions, titles and dignities of women, are of the feminine gender, as, *Maria*, *Tochter*, daughter, *Wäſcherin*, laundreſs, *Aebtiſſin*, abbeſs, &c.
   Exc. *Das Weib*, wife, *das Menſch*, wench, *das Frauenzimmer*, the female ſex. All diminutives, as *das Mägdlein*, the little girl, &c. are of the neuter gender.
2. Of the feminine gender, are the names
   a. Of rivers, *die Elbe*, *die Tiber*, *die Donau*.
      Exc. *Der Euphrat*, *der Tigris*, *der Jordan*, *der Nil*, *der Ohio*, &c.
   b. Of trees, *die Eiche*, oak, *die Ceder*, cedar, *die Buche*, beech.
      Exc. *Der Buſch*, the buſh, *der Wacholder*, the juniper, *der Baum*, the tree; and all thoſe that are compounded with the word *Baum*, as *der Eichbaum*, *der Apfelbaum*, &c.
   c. Of flowers, *die Ranunkel*, the ranuncle, *die Nelke*, the pink, *die Roſe*, the roſe.
      Exc. *Der Lavender*, the lavender, *das Tauſendſchön*, the amaranth.
   d. Of fruits, *Die Apricoſe*, the apricot, *die Birne*, the pear, *die Erdbeere*, the ſtrawberry.
      Exc. *Der Apfel*, the apple, *das Knoblauch*, leek, *der Spargel*, aſparagus.

III. General Rules on the Neuter Gender.

1. Nouns denoting both ſexes of animals, are neuter, as, *das Pferd*, the horſe, *das Schaf*, the ſheep, *das Kalb*, the calf, *das Thier*, the animal, &c.

OBSERV. Some are maſculines, as, *der Elephant*, *der Fiſch*, *der Vogel*, the bird.

2. The names of countries, towns or villages, as, *das alte England*, Old England, *das groſſe London*, Great London.
   Exc. *Die Schweiz*, Swiſſerland, *die Pfalz*, the Palatinate; likewiſe thoſe which end in *ey* and *au*, as, *die Turkey*, Turky, *die Moldau*, Moldavia.
3. The names of metals and letters, as, *das Gold*, gold, *das a*, *b*, *c*, the a, b, c.
4. All diminutives, and nouns which are derived from verbs, as, *das Hündlein*, the little dog, *das Gebäu*, the building, *das Leben*, living, or life, *das Stehen*, ſtanding.

An ALPHABETICAL INDEX of moſt Endings of Nouns, to determine thereby the Gender.

ach, Neut. *Das Dach*, the roof, *das Gemach*, the room.
   Exc. *Der Bach*, the rivulet, *die Schmach*, infamy.

acht, Femin. *Die Macht*, the power, *die Nacht*, the night.

ad, Neut. *Das Bad*, the bath, *das Rad*, the wheel.
   Exc. *Der Grad*, the degree, *der Pfad*, the foot-path.

aet, Femin. *Die Facultaet*, the faculty, *die Majeſtaet*, the majeſty.

aft, Femin. *Die Kraft*, power, *die Freundſchaft*, friendſhip.
   Exc. *Der Saft*, juice, *der Schaft*, the ſhaft.

ahn, Maſc. *Der Kahn*, the boat, *der Wahn*, the opinion, *der Zahn*, the tooth.
   Exc. *Die Bahn*, the path.

ahl,

ahl, Maſc. *Der Pfahl*, the ſtake, *der Strahl*, the ray.
Exc. *Die Wahl*, the election, *die Zahl*, the number, *das Mahl*, the meal, *das Maal*, the mark, *das Thal*, the valley.
all, Maſc. *Der Fall*, the fall, *der Schall*, the ſound.
alm, Maſc. *Der Halm*, the halm, *der Qualm*, the ſteam.
am, Maſc. *Der Gram*, grief, *der Kamm*, comb.
Exc. *Die Schaam*, ſhame, *das Lam*, the lamb.
and, Maſc. *Der Brand*, fire, *der Rand*, the margin.
Exc. *Die Hand*, the hand, *die Wand*, the wall, *das Band*, the ribbon, *das Gewand*, the cloth, *das Land*, the country, *das Pfand*, the pledge.
ang, Maſc. *Der Klang*, the tone, *der Zwang*, the force.
ank, Maſc. *Der Dank*, thanks, *der Zanck*, the quarrel.
Exc. *Die Bank*, the bench.
arm, Maſc. *Der Arm*, the arm, *der Harm*, the grief.
at, Neut. *Das Decanat*, the deanery, *das Paſtorat*, the rectory.
Exc. *Der Staat*, the ſtate, *die Saat*, the ſeed.
auch, Maſc. *Der Hauch*, the breath, *der Rauch*, the ſmoke.
aum, Maſc. *Der Baum*, the tree, *der Zaum*, the bridle.
ech, Neut. *Das Blech*, the tin, *das Pech*, the pitch.
eck, Maſc. *Der Fleck*, the ſpot, *der Geck*, the wag.
eig, Maſc. *Der Steig*, the path, *der Teig*, the dough.
eim, Maſc. *Der Keim*, the bud, *der Schleim*, the ſlime.
eis, Maſc. *Der Fleiſs*, induſtry, *der Schweiſs*, the ſweat.
Exc. *das Eis*, the ice, *das Reis*, the ſprig.
el, Maſc. *Der Himmel*, heaven, *der Nagel*, the nail.
Exc. *Die Geiſſel*, the ſcourge, *die Gurgel*, the throat, *die Nadel*, the pin, *das Exempel*, the

example, *das Siegel*, the ſeal, *das Segel*, the ſail, *das Räthſel*, the riddle, &c.

elm, Maſc. *Der Helm*, the helmet, *der Schelm*, the ſcoundrel.

en, Maſc. *Der Boden*, the bottom, *der Laden*, the ſhop.

Exc. *Das Becken*, the baſon, *das Zeichen*, the ſign, and many more. Likewiſe all infinitives, when they become nouns, are of the neuter gender, as we have obſerved before.

enz, Fem. *Die Audienz*, the audience, *die Excellenz*, the excellency.

er, Maſc. *Der Hammer*, the hammer, *der Schimmer*, the glittering.

Exc. *Die Butter*, the butter, *die Kammer*, the chamber, *das Waſſer*, the water.

et, Neut. *Das Kabinet*, the cloſet, *das Lazaret*, the hoſpital.

Exc. *Der Comet*, *der Magnet*, the loadſtone, *der Planet*, the planet.

ey, Fem. *Die Dieberey*, thieving, *die Tändeley*, trifling.

Exc. *Das Ey*, the egg, *das Bley*, the lead, *der Brey*, the pulſe, *Das Geſchrey*, the cry.

heit, Fem. *Die Beſcheidenheit*, modeſty, *die Beſchaffenheit*, quality.

ie, Fem. *Die Aſtronomie*, aſtronomy, *Die Geographie*, geography.

ieb, Maſc. *Der Dieb*, the thief, *der Trieb*, the inclination.

Exc. *Das Sieb*, the ſieve.

ieg, Maſc. *Der Krieg*, the war, *der Sieg*, the victory.

ier, Neut. *Das Bier*, the beer, *das Papier*, the paper.

Exc. *Die Begier*, the deſire, *die Zier*, the ornament.

ich, Maſc. *Der Stich*, the ſtitch, *der Strich*, the line.

icht, Maſc. *Der Bericht*, the account, *der Böſewicht*, the villain.

ick, Masc. *Der Blick*, the look, *der Strick*, the rope.
Exc. *das Genick*, the neck, *das Geschick*, the fate.

ift, Fem. *Die Trift*, the commons, *die Schrift*, the writing.
Exc. *Das Gift*, the poison, *das Stift*, the bishopric, *der Stift*, the peg.

ik, Fem. *Die Logik*, the logic, *die Metaphysik*, the metaphysic.

isch, Masc. *Der Fisch*, the fish, *der Tisch*, the table.
Exc. Those that begin with *Ge*, as, *das Gemisch*, the mixture, *das Gezisch*, the hissing.

iv, Neut. *Das Digestiv, das Laxativ.*

itz, Masc. *Der Witz*, the wit, *der Blitz*, the lightening.

keit, Fem. *Die Dankbarkeit*, gratitude, *die Heiserkeit*, the hoarseness.

niss, Fem. *Die Finsterniss*, the darkness, *die Erlaubniss*, the permission.
Exc. *Das Gedächtniss*, the memory, *das Hinderniss*, the obstacle, *das Vermächtniss*, the legacy, *das Aergerniss*, the scandal.

och, Neut. *Das Loch*, the hole, *das Joch*, the yoke.

ock, Masc. *Der Block*, the block, *der Stock*, the stick.
Exc. *Das Schock*, three-score.

of, Masc. *Der Hof*, the court, *der Stoff*, the stuff.

ohn, Masc. *Der Lohn*, the wages, *der Trohn*, the throne.
Exc. Those in *on*, which are derived from the Latin, are feminines, as, *die Communion*, *die Religion*, &c.

ohr, Neut. *Das Rohr*, the reed, *das Ohr*, the ear.

oll, Masc. *Der Zoll*, the toll, *der Groll*, the hatred.

olch, Masc. *Der Dolch*, the dagger, *der Molch*, the salamander.

opf, Masc. *Der Topf*, the pot, *der Knopf*, the button.

or, Neut. *Das Thor*, the gate, *das Chor*, the choir.
Exc. *Der Floor*, the gause, *der Thor*, the fool.

ord, Masc. *Der Mord*, the murder, *der Nord*, the north.

orn, Masc. *Der Born*, the well, *der Dorn*, the thorn.
Exc. *das Horn*, the horn, *das Korn*, the corn.

ort, Masc. *Der Ort*, the place, *der Tort*, the injury.
Exc. *Das Wort*, the word.

os and *oſs*, Neut. *Das Loos*, the lot, *das Schloſs*, the caſtle, or the lock.
Exc. *Der Kloſs*, the clod, *der Schoſs*, the tax, *der Schooſs*, the lap, *der Stoſs*, the puſh.

oſt, Masc. *Der Froſt*, the froſt, *der Troſt*, the comfort.
Exc. *Die Koſt*, the boarding, *die Poſt*, the poſt.

ot and *oth*, Neut. *Das Gebot*, the commandment, *das Loth*, the half ounce.
Exc. *Der Koth*, the dirt, *die Noth*, the neceſſity.

otz, Masc. *Der Klotz*, the block, *der Trotz*, the ſtubbornneſs.

thum, Neut. *Das Prieſterthum*, the prieſthood, *das Chriſtenthum*, the Chriſtendom.
Exc. *Der Reichthum*, riches.

uch, Masc. *Der Geruch*, the ſmell, *der Beſuch*, the viſit.

ucht, Fem. *Die Frucht*, the fruit, *die Zucht*, the diſcipline.

uck, Masc. *Der Druck*, the preſſure, *der Schmuck*, the ornament.

ück, Neut. *das Glück*, the good luck, *das Stück*, the piece.

ücke, Fem. *die Mücke*, the gnat, *die Lücke*, the gap.

uft, Fem. *Die Luft*, the air, *die Gruft*, the grave.

ug, Masc. *Der Flug*, the flight, *der Krug*, the mug.

uld, Fem. *Die Huld*, the favour, *die Geduld*, the patience.

umpf, Masc. *Der Strumpf*, the ſtocking, *der Rumpf*, the trunk.

und, Masc. *Der Hund*, the dog, *der Grund*, the ground.
Exc. *Das Pfund*, the pound, *das Bund*, the bunch.

unſt, Fem. *Die Vernunft*, the reaſon, *die Zunft*, the guild, or corporation.

ung, Fem. *Die Handlung*, the action, *die Meinung*, the opinion.

Exc. *Der Sprung*, the leap, *der Urſprung*, the origin.

unk, Maſc. *Der Prunk*, the ſhew, *der Trunk*, the draught.

ur, Fem. *Die Spur*, the trace, *die Creatur*, the creature.

unſt, Fem. *Die Gunſt*, the favour, *die Kunſt*, the art.

uſs, Maſc. *Der Fuſs*, the foot, *der Fluſs*, the river.

Exc. *Die Nuſs*, the nut, *das Muſs*, the pulſe.

uth, Fem. *Die Fluth*, the flood, *die Demuth*, humility.

Exc. *Der Huth*, the hat, *der Muth*, the courage, *das Bluth*, the blood, *das Guth*, the good.

utz, Maſc. *Der Schutz*, the protection, *der Putz*, the ornament.

Observ. If the two Subſtantives, which are given as examples to each ending in this alphabetical index, with their articles, are remembered, together with the few exceptions, it will be an eaſy matter to determine the gender of Subſtantives by their terminations.

Declension of Substantives.

According to the beſt German grammarians there are five declenſions of Subſtantives, which are known by their terminations in the plural number. The firſt remains unaltered in the plural, through all its caſes, the dative excepted; the ſecond adds an *e*; the third an *en*; the fourth an *n*; the fifth an *r*. We ſhall ſubjoin examples of each, with ſome obſervations.

The

The FIRST DECLENSION has only three terminations, *el*, *en*, *er*, which remain unaltered through the ſingular and plural number; except that an *s* is added to the genitive ſingular, and an *n* to the dative plural, as,

SINGULAR.

MASC.	MASC.	NEUT.
N. *der Tempel*, the temple.	*der Segen*, the bleſſing.	*das Meſſer*, the knife.
G. *des Tempels*,	*des Segens*,	*des Meſſers*,
D. *dem Tempel*,	*dem Segen*,	*dem Meſſer*,
A. *den Tempel*,	*den Segen*,	*das Meſſer*,
V. *o du Tempel.*	*o du Segen.*	*o du Meſſer.*

PLURAL.

N. *die Tempel*,	*die Segen*,	*die Meſſer*,
G. *der Tempel*,	*der Segen*,	*der Meſſer*,
D. *den Tempeln*,	*den Segen*,	*den Meſſern*,
A. *die Tempel*,	*die Segen*,	*die Meſſer*,
V. *o ihr Tempel.*	*o ihr Segen.*	*o ihr Meſſer.*

OBSERV. 1. If the nominative in the plural ends in an *n*, there is no additional *n* required to the dative plural.

2. The vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, are generally changed into diphthongs, in the plural, as, *der Mangel*, the want, *die Mängel*. *Der Bogen*, the ſheet, *die Bögen*. *Der Bruder*, the brother, *die Brüder*.

3. Two nouns of the feminine gender, *Mutter*, mother, *Tochter*, daughter, which are the only nouns of the feminine gender, belonging to this firſt declenſion, are the ſame throughout both numbers.

The

The SECOND DECLENSION. Nouns of this declenſion, thoſe of the feminine gender excepted, have an *s* or *es* in the genitive ſingular, and an *e* throughout the plural, beſides an *n* in the dative, as,

SINGULAR.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	*der Baum*,	*die Wand*,	*das Kreutz*,
	the tree.	the wall.	the croſs (*).
G.	*des Baumes*,	*der Wand*,	*des Kreutzes*,
D.	*dem Baume*,	*der Wand*,	*dem Kreutze*,
A.	*den Baum*,	*die Wand*,	*das Kreutz*,
V.	*o du Baum.*	*o du Wand.*	*o du Kreutz.*

PLURAL.

N.	*die Bäume*,	*die Wände*,	*die Kreutze*,
G.	*der Bäume*,	*der Wände*,	*der Kreutze*,
D.	*den Bäumen*,	*den Wänden*,	*den Kreutzen*,
A.	*die Bäume*,	*die Wände*,	*die Kreutze*,
V.	*o ihr Bäume.*	*o ihr Wände.*	*o ihr Kreutze.*

OBSERV. Many nouns of this declenſion change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, in the plural, into diphthongs, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*; and many retain the original vowels. This can only be learned by practice, as no certain rules can be laid down for it.

The THIRD DECLENSION contains thoſe nouns which have the ſyllable *en* in the plural. The maſculine adds *en* to the genitive, dative,

(*) GOTTSCHED is certainly miſtaken, when he refers this word to the fourth declenſion.

dative, and accuſative ſingular; the feminine remains through the whole ſingular unaltered; and the neuter forms the genitive, by adding *es* and *e* to the dative, as,

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. *der Brunn,* the well.	*die Freiheit,* the liberty.	*das Ohr,* the ear.
G. *des Brunnen,*	*der Freiheit,*	*des Ohres,*
D. *dem Brunnen,*	*der Freiheit,*	*dem Ohre,*
A. *den Brunnen,*	*die Freiheit,*	*das Ohr,*
V. *o du Brunn.*	*o du Freiheit.*	*o du Ohr.*

PLURAL.

N. *die Brunnen,*	*die Freiheiten,*	*die Ohren,*
G. *der Brunnen,*	*der Freiheiten,*	*der Ohren,*
D. *den Brunnen,*	*den Freiheiten,*	*den Ohren,*
A. *die Brunnen,*	*die Freiheiten,*	*die Ohren,*
V. *o ihr Brunnen.*	*o ihr Freiheiten.*	*o ihr Ohren.*

OBSERV. There is no occaſion for an *s* in the genitive of the maſculine, as, *des Menſchen,* of the man, not *des Menſchens*; *des Herrn,* not *des Herrns.*

The FOURTH DECLENSION is confined to two terminations, *el* and *er*, and the characteriſtic of it is an additional *n* in the plural, as,

SINGULAR.

FEM.	FEM.
N. *die Wachtel,* the quail.	*die Feder,* the feather.
G. *der Wachtel,*	*der Feder,*
D. *der Wachtel,*	*der Feder,*
A. *die Wachtel,*	*die Feder,*
V. *o du Wachtel.*	*o du Feder.*

PLURAL.

N. *die Wachteln,*	*die Federn,*
G. *der Wachteln,*	*der Federn,*
D. *den Wachteln,*	*den Federn,*
A. *die Wachteln,*	*die Federn,*
V. *o ihr Wachteln.*	*o ihr Federn.*

OBSERV. Moſt nouns belonging to this declenſion are feminine, except a few which denote the names of nations, and end in *ar* or *er*, as, *der Tartar*, *der Unger*, to which muſt be added the word *der Splitter*, the ſplinter.

The FIFTH DECLENSION has *es* in the genitive, an *e* in the dative ſingular, and *er* and an *n* in the dative plural, as,

SINGULAR.

MASC.	NEUT.
N. *der Leib*, the body.	*das Bad*, the bath.
G. *des Leibes,*	*des Bades,*
D. *dem Leibe,*	*dem Bade,*
A. *den Leib,*	*das Bad,*
V. *o du Leib.*	*o du Bad.*

PLURAL.

N. *die Leiber,*	*die Bäder,*
G. *der Leiber,*	*der Bäder,*
D *den Leibern,*	*den Bädern,*
A. *die Leiber,*	*die Bäder,*
V. *o ihr Leiber.*	*o ihr Bäder.*

OBSERV. Moſt of the nouns belonging to this declenſion are neuter, few maſculine, none feminine; for as to *die Spreu*, the chaff, which GOTTSCHED thinks the only feminine of this declenſion; it is certain that it has no plural, and the ſingular belongs to the third declenſion.

2. The ſubſtantives in this declenſion change the vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, into diphthongs, with ſcarce any exception.

3. Few nouns form the plural number in an anomalous or irregular manner; for inſtance, thoſe that are compounds of the word *mann*, as, *Akermann*, huſbandman, *Amtmann*, bailiff, *Bettelmann*, beggar, *Edelmann*, nobleman, *Fuhrmann*, waggoner, *Hauptmann*, captain, *Kauffmann*, merchant, &c. form the plural, by dropping the word *mann*, and adding the word *Leute*, people, inſtead of it, as, *die Ackerleute*, *die Amtleute*, *die Bettelleute*, *die Edelleute*, *die Fuhrleute*, *die Hauptleute*, &c.

4. All the grammatical rules laid down to determine whether ſubſtantives are uſed either in the ſingular or in the plural number only, are very deficient. Reaſon and practice are the ſureſt guides. Some of the beſt German authors ſay, *Sonnen*, ſuns, *Monde*, moons; ſince aſtronomy has taught us, that there are many ſuns and moons; they ſay alſo, *Gefühle*, ſenſations, &c. and I do not ſee why, according to GOTTSCHED, *Schloſſen*, hail-ſtones, and *Graupen*, pearl-barley, ſhould be only of the plural number, ſince it is both very common and very natural to ſay, *eine Schloſſe*, a hail-ſtone, *eine Graupe*, a pearl barley-corn. An Engliſhman may take this for almoſt a certain rule, that thoſe words which in his language are uſed only in the ſingular number, have the ſame reſtrictions in the German. Of thoſe which have only the plural

plural number, the following are the moſt common: *Oſtern*, Eaſter, *Pfingſten*, Whitſuntide, *Weynachten*, Chriſtmas; likewiſe, *die Ahnen*, the anceſtors, *die Einkünfte*, the income, *die Eltern*, the parents, *die Unkoſten*, the expences, *die Waffen*, the arms.

5. Errors in declenſions are frequently to be met with, and ought carefully to be avoided, as, *der Fried*, the peace, *der Glaub*, the faith, inſtead of *der Friede*, *der Glaube*; likewiſe, *der Willen*, the will, *die Banden*, the ties, *meiner Seelen*, of my ſoul, *die Schreibers*, the writers, *die Jungens*, the boys, inſtead of *der Wille*, *die Bande*, *meiner Seele*, *die Schreiber*, *die Jungen*.

On Adjectives.

Adjectives expreſs the quality of Subſtantives, and are conſtrued with their Subſtantives, like the Latin, in the ſame gender, number and caſe.

The declenſion of Adjectives, like that of Subſtantives, is either with the definite or indefinite article, or without any article.

I. With the indefinite Article, which has no plural.

Masculine.

N. *ein weiſer Mann*, a wiſe man.
G. *eines weiſen Mannes*, of a wiſe man.
D. *einem weiſen Manne*, to a wiſe man.
A. *einen weiſen Mann*, a wiſe man.
V. *o ein weiſer Mann*, oh a wiſe man.

FEMININE.

N. *eine kluge Frau,* a prudent woman.
G. *einer klugen Frau,* of a prudent woman.
D. *einer klugen Frau,* to a prudent woman.
A. *eine kluge Frau,* a prudent woman.
V. *o eine kluge Frau,* oh a prudent woman.

NEUTER.

N. *ein gehorſames Kind,* an obedient child.
G. *eines gehorſamen Kindes,* of an obedient child.
D. *einem gehorſamen Kinde,* to an obedient child.
A. *ein gehorſames Kind,* an obedient child.
V. *o ein gehorſames Kind,* oh an obedient child.

II. With the definite Article.

MASCULINE.

SING.	PLUR.
N. *der groſſe Mann,* the great man.	N. *die groſſen Männer,* the great men.
G. *des groſſen Mannes,*	G. *der groſſen Männer,*
D. *dem groſſen Manne,*	D. *den groſſen Männern,*
A. *den groſſen Mann,*	A. *die groſſen Männer,*
V. *o du groſſer Mann.*	V. *o ihr groſſen Männer.*

FEMININE.

SING.	PLUR.
N. *die kranke Frau,* the ſick woman.	N. *die kranken Frauen,* the ſick women.
G. *der kranken Frau,*	G. *der kranken Frauen,*
D. *der kranken Frau,*	D. *den kranken Frauen,*
A. *die kranke Frau,*	A. *die kranken Frauen,*
V. *o du kranke Frau.*	V. *o ihr kranken Frauen.*

NEUTER.

SING.	PLUR.
N. *das kleine Kind,* the little child.	N. *die kleinen Kinder,* the little children.
G. *des kleinen Kindes,*	G. *der kleinen Kinder,*
D. *dem kleinen Kinde,*	D. *den kleinen Kindern,*
A. *das kleine Kind,*	A. *die kleinen Kinder,*
V. *o du kleines Kind.*	V. *o ihr kleinen Kinder.*

OBSERV. When the definite article ſtands before an adjective, in the plural number, an *n* is always to be added, for inſtance, *Die groſſen Männer*, not, as ſome will ſay, *die groſſe Männer.*

III. Without any Article.

MASCULINE.

SING.	PLUR.
N. *rother Wein*, red wine.	N. *rothe Weine*, red wines.
G. *rothes Weines*,	G. *rother Weine*,
D. *rothem Weine*,	D. *rothen Weinen*,
A. *rothen Wein*,	A. *rothe Weine*,
V. *o rother Wein.*	V. *o rothe Weine.*

FEMININE.

SING.	PLUR.
N. *reine Hand*, clean hand.	N. *reine Hände*, clean hands.
G. *reiner Hand*,	G. *reiner Hände*,
D. *reiner Hand*,	D. *reinen Händen*,
A. *reine Hand*,	A. *reine Hände*,
V. *o reine Hand.*	V. *o reine Hände.*

NEUTER.

SING.	PLUR.
N. *dünnes Bier*, ſmall beer.	N. *dünne Biere*, ſmall beer.
G. *dünnes Bieres*,	G. *dünner Biere*,
D. *dünnem Biere*,	D. *dünnen Bieren*,
A. *dünnes Bier*,	A. *dünne Biere*,
V. *o dünnes Bier.*	V. *o dünne Biere.*

OBSERV. 1. The Adjective ſhews here the caſes without the article; for the laſt letter of the article becomes the laſt of the adjective.

2. When Adjectives change into Subſtantives, as, *der Weiſe*, the wiſe, *die Schöne*, the fair one, *das Edle*, the noble, their declenſion with the article is the ſame as if they were ſtill Adjectives.

3. Adjectives are compounded with the Subſtantive, in the ſame manner as in Engliſh; for inſtance, the Engliſh ſay ſorrowful, inſtead of full of ſorrow: the Germans do the ſame; they ſay *kummervoll*, inſtead of *voll von Kummer*. The Engliſh ſay ſenſeleſs, bottomleſs: the Germans do the ſame; they ſay *ſinnlos*, *bodenlos*. But theſe various compounds depend on uſe, and muſt be learned entirely from practice, ſince no certain rules can be given for them.

On Numbers.

Numeral Nouns may be looked upon as Adjectives; for they denote the quality and condition of Subſtantives. They are either Cardinal or Ordinal Numbers.

I. Cardinal Numbers are theſe: *eins*, *zwey*, *drey*, *vier*, *fünf*, &c.

Observ. 1. After hundred, the ſmaller number, which was before placed firſt, is put the laſt, as, *Hundert und eins*, hundred and one: but if more hundreds or thouſands are to be expreſſed, the ſmaller ones are the firſt again, as, *zwey hundert*, two hundred, &c.

2. The three firſt cardinal numbers are declinable. *Eins*, one, without an article, is done in the ſame manner as the article, *ein*, *eine*,

Mas-

eins. *Zwey*, two, is declined in the following manner.

MASCULINE.

Nom. *zween Männer*, two men.
Gen. *zweener Männer*, of two men.
Dat. *zweenen Männern*, to two men.
Accuſ. *zween Männer*, two men.
Voc. *o ihr zween Männer*, o ye two men.

FEMININE.

Nom. *zwo Frauen*, two women.
Gen. *zwoer Frauen*, of two women.
Dat. *zwoen Frauen*, to two women.
Accuſ. *zwo Frauen*, two women.
Voc. *o ihr zwo Frauen*, o ye two women.

NEUTER.

Nom. *zwey Kinder*, two children.
Gen. *zweyer Kinder*, of two children.
Dat. *zweyen Kindern*, to two children.
Accuſ. *zwey Kinder*, two children.
Voc. *o ihr zwey Kinder*, o ye two children.

NOTE. This declenſion of the word *Zwey* is always obſerved by the beſt German writers; and Luther, in his tranſlation of the Bible, which, for its purity and correctneſs, is looked upon as a German claſſic, has carefully attended to it. For inſtance, Matth xviii. 8, 9, *zwo Hände*, *zween Füſſe*, *zwey Augen*.

Drey, three, is of courſe uſed only in the plural number, through all three genders the ſame, as,

Nom. *drey Männer*, three men.
Gen. *dreyer Männer*, of three men.
Dat. *dreyen Männern*, to three men.
Accuſ. *drey Männer*, three men.
Voc. *o ihr drey Männer*, o ye three men.

II. Ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinal ones, by adding *te*, and after *Zwanzig*, *ſte*, (except *der Erſte*, the firſt; *der Dritte*, the third; not *der Einſte*, *der Dreyte*,) as, *der Zweyte*, *der Vierte*, *der Zwanzigſte*, *der Dreyſſigſte*, *der Hundertſte*. Their declenſion is like that of adjectives.

Observ. 1. Beſides theſe, the Germans have other words to expreſs numbers, which are in themſelves ſubſtantives of the neuter gender, as, *das Zehend*, the decas, *das Duzend*, the dozen, *das Mandel*, fifteen, *das Schock*, threeſcore, *das Hundert*, the hundred.

2. The following are indeclinable, as, *einerley*, the ſame, *zweyerley*, two different things, *dreyerley*, three different things, *hunderterley*, hundred different things, &c.

3. To expreſs the increaſe of things, the ſyllables *fach*, *fältig*, and *mal*, are annexed to cardinal numbers, as,

Einfach or *einfältig*, ſingle, *einmal*, once,
Zweyfach or *zweyfältig*, double, *zweymal*, twice,
Dreyfach or *dreyfältig*, treble, *dreymal*, three times, &c.

The two firſt of each are declinable as Adjectives, by adding the proper article, and an *e* at the end of the word; the laſt are conſidered as Adverbs.

On the DEGREES of COMPARISON.

As Adjectives expreſs the qualities of things, the Degrees of Compariſon are deſigned to ſhew the difference of the ſame qualities in different ſubjects,

The manner of expreſſing the Degrees of Compariſon in German, is nearly the ſame as in Engliſh. The poſitive is the ſimple adjective; by adding the ſyllable *er* the comparative is formed; and the ſyllable *ſte*, or *eſte*, makes the ſuperlative, as,

Weiſe, wiſe, *weiſer*, wiſer, *der weiſeſte*, the wiſeſt,
Starck, ſtrong, *ſtärker*, ſtronger, *der ſtärkeſte*, the ſtrongeſt.

OBSERV. 1. The poſitive and comparative degrees are declinable as well as the ſuperlative, by prefixing the article, and giving them an adjective termination. For inſtance,

Maſc. *der weiſe Mann*, the wiſe man, *der weiſere Mann*, *der weiſeſte Mann*.

Fem. *die weiſe Frau*, the wiſe woman, *die weiſere Frau*, *die weiſeſte Frau*.

Neut. *das weiſe Weſen*, the wiſe being, *das weiſere Weſen*, *das weiſeſte Weſen*.

2. The ſuperlative degree, from its nature, cannot be uſed with the indefinite, or without the definite article.

3. The vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, in the firſt ſyllable of the poſitive degree are changed into diphthongs; in the two other degrees, as *alt*, old, *älter*, *der älteſte*, *Groſs*, great, *gröſſer*, *der gröſſeſte*.

NOTE.

NOTE. The following are excepted, and keep their vowels, without any alteration, through all the degrees: *bunt*, of various colours, *gerad*, ſtrait, *hohl*, hollow, *lahm*, lame, *los*, rid, *rund*, round, *ſanft*, ſoft, *ſchlank*, ſlender, *ſtraf*, ſtrained, *ſtum*, dumb, *toll*, mad, *zahm*, tame.

4. Some comparatives are formed irregularly, as,
Bald, ſoon, *eher*, ſooner, *der eheſte*, the ſooneſt.
Gern, willing, *lieber*, more willing, *am liebſten*, moſt willingly.
Gut, good, *beſſer*, better, *am beſten*, beſt.
Viel, much, *mehr*, more, *das meiſte*, the moſt.

5. The Germans, as the Engliſh, have many other ways of expreſſing both the comparative and ſuperlative degree, as,
Alt, old, *ſteinalt*, very old.
Blind, blind, *ſtock blind*, purblind.
Hart, hard, *ſteinhart*, hard as a ſtone.
Kalt, cold, *eiskalt*, cold as ice.
Beliebt, beloved, *hochbeliebt*, highly beloved.
Schön, handſome, *unglaublich ſchön*, incredibly handſome.

ON PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are repreſentatives of Nouns, and ſupply their places, for the ſake of brevity. There are ſix ſorts of Pronouns.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS, which indicate the perſon: 1. who ſpeaks; 2. the perſon ſpoken to; and 3. the perſon who is the ſubject of converſation. Hence the firſt perſon,

perſon, *Ich*, I; the ſecond, *Du*, thou; the third, *Er* or *Sie*, he or ſhe. The declenſion is as follows.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular.	Plurar.
N. *Ich*, I,	N. *Wir*, we,
G. *meiner*, of me,	G. *unſer*, of us,
D. *mir*, to me,	D. *uns*, to us,
A. *mich*, me.	A. *uns*, us.

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.	Plural.
N. *Du*, thou,	N. *Ihr*, you,
G. *deiner*, of thee,	G. *euer*, of you,
D. *dir*, to thee,	D. *euch*, to you,
A. *dich*, thee.	A. *euch*, you.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. *Er*, he,	*Sie*, ſhe,	*Es*, it,
G. *ſeiner*, of him,	*ihrer*, of her,	*ſeiner*, of it,
D. *ihm*, to him,	*ihr*, to her,	*ihm*, to it,
A. *ihn*, him.	*ſie*, her.	*es*, it.

Plural.

N. *Sie*, they,
G. *ihrer*, of them,
D. *ihnen*, to them,
A. *ſie*, them.

OBSERV. 1. In early times, when the language was plain and ſimple, the perſon ſpoken to was always addreſſed in the ſingular number of the ſecond perſon, as in the Latin, Greek, &c. But when barbariſm began to overſpread the weſtern parts of Europe, people, out of an affected politeneſs, thought proper to ſpeak to a ſingle perſon, diſtinguiſhed by any rank whatever, in the plural number, *Ihr*. This ſingular way of ſpeaking prevailed ſo much in the times of Charles V. that it was almoſt common amongſt all ſorts of people. The Engliſh and the French adhered to this mode of expreſſion, and uſe to this day their YOU and VOUS, in ſpeaking to any perſon whatever. But the Italians and Germans went farther. The latter began to addreſs a perſon of diſtinction in the plural number of the third perſon, which is now the prevailing cuſtom; as, *Wie befinden ſie ſich?* How do THEY do? inſtead of, *Wie befindet ihr euch?* How do YOU do? *Ich ſchenke ihnen dieſes*, I make THEM a preſent of this; inſtead of, *Ich ſchenke euch dieſes*, I make YOU a preſent of this.

2. To ſtrengthen the expreſſion, the Germans will ſay, as the Engliſh, *ich ſelbſt*, or *ich ſelber*, I myſelf; *du ſelbſt*, or *du ſelber*, thou thyſelf; *er ſelbſt*, or *er ſelber*, he himſelf; *ſie ſelbſt*, or *ſie ſelber*, ſhe herſelf.

3. Under this claſs of Pronouns may be reckoned the reciprocal pronoun, *ſich*, himſelf; which, through all the three genders, both in the ſingular and plural, in the dative and accuſative, remains the ſame.

III. Possessive Pronouns denote the poſſeſſor of a thing, and are declinable as Adjectives. The following are the Pronouns.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Mein, mine,	*meine*,	*mein.*
dein, thine,	*deine*,	*dein.*
ſein, his,	*ſeine*,	*ſein.*
ihr, her,	*ihre*,	*ihr.*
unſer, our,	*unſre*,	*unſer.*
euer, yours,	*eure*,	*euer.*
ihr, their.	*ihre*,	*ihr.*

Observ. The foregoing Pronouns are always joined with a ſubſtantive; but by adding the ſyllable *er* to the maſculine, and *es* to the neuter, they can be uſed without it, particularly in anſwering a queſtion, as, *weſſen Hut iſt dieſer?* Whoſe hat is this? *meiner.*—*Weſſen Schweſter rief?* Whoſe ſiſter called? *meine.*—*Weſſen Pferd iſt lahm?* Whoſe horſe is lame? *meines.*—In the ſame manner are uſed, *der meinige*, *die meinige*, *das meinige*, *die unſrigen*, *die eurigen*, *die ihrigen.*

III. Demonstrative Pronouns point out the particular perſon or thing ſpoken of. They are,

1. *Der*, *die*, *das*, that, which is declined as the article, except that the genitive ſingular, *des*, is changed into *deſſen*, and in the plural, *der* and *den*, into *derer* and *denen.*

2. *Dieſer.*

2. *Dieſer, dieſe, dieſes,* this, and *derſelbe, dieſelbe, daſſelbe,* the ſame, are declined in the following manner.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. *Dieſer,* this,	*dieſe,*	*dieſes* (*),
G. *dieſes,*	*dieſer,*	*dieſes,*
D. *dieſem,*	*dieſer,*	*dieſem,*
A. *dieſen.*	*dieſe.*	*dieſes.*

PLURAL.

N. *Dieſe,*
G. *dieſer,* } through all the
D. *dieſen,* } three genders.
A. *dieſe.*

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. *Derſelbe,* the ſame,	*dieſelbe,*	*daſſelbe,*
G. *deſſelben,*	*derſelben,*	*deſſelben,*
D. *demſelben,*	*derſelben,*	*demſelben,*
A. *denſelben.*	*dieſelbe.*	*daſſelbe.*

PLURAL.

N. *Dieſelben,*
G. *derſelben,* } through all the
D. *denſelben,* } three genders.
A. *dieſelben.*

IV. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are uſed in aſking a queſtion. Properly ſpeaking, there is but one Interrogative Pronoun, *Wer?*

(*) For the ſake of ſhortneſs, the neuter, *dieſes,* is frequently written and pronounced *dies,* or *dis.*

Wer? who? in the maſculine; and *Was?* what? in the neuter. It is thus declined,

Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. *Wer?* who.	*was?* what.
G. *weſſen?*	*weſſen?*
D. *wem?*	*wem?*
A. *wen?*	*was?*

Observ. *Welcher, welche, welches,* which, though a Relative Pronoun, is yet frequently uſed as an Interrogative one. In the ſame manner, *was für einer* (*)*? was für eine? was für eines?* occurs frequently as an Interrogative Pronoun; and then the word *einer,* &c. only is declined, *was für* remaining the ſame.

V. Relative Pronouns refer to a perſon or thing ſpoken of before; of this kind there is alſo but one, which is as follows:

Singular.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. *Welcher,*	*welche,*	*welches,* which or who,
G. *welches,*	*welcher,*	*welches,*
D. *welchem,*	*welcher,*	*welchem,*
A. *welchen,*	*welche,*	*welches.*

Plural.

N. *Welche,*	
G. *welcher,*	through all the three genders.
D. *welchen,*	
A. *welche.*	

(*) Some ſay *was vor einer?* which is wrong.

OBSERV. The Demonſtrative Pronoun, *der*, *die*, *das*, is as frequently uſed for a Relative Pronoun, as the foregoing one; as is likewiſe the particle *ſo*, which is indeclinable.

VI. IMPROPER PRONOUNS are words which are uſed as Pronouns, but cannot be referred to any of the preceding claſſes. Of theſe ſome are Numeral, others Indefinite. The following are the principal ones.

Man is nearly the ſame as *jedermann*. It is indeclinable, and is uſed as the French ON, or the Engliſh ONE; as, *Man mögte auf die Gedanken gerathen*, ONE ſhould be apt to think.

Es is the Engliſh IT, and is generally annexed to verbs, by throwing away the *e*, as, *er hats*, he has it, *er glaubts*, he believes it, inſtead of *er hat es*, *er glaubt es*, &c.

Einer, one, *ein einziger*, a ſingle one, *mancher*, ſome, *ſolcher*, ſuch, *ein jeder*, every one, *alle*, all, *keiner*, none, &c. are declinable as adjectives.

ON VERBS.

VERBS are words which ſignify the acting or ſuffering of a ſubſtance, together with the time it happens.

There are three kinds of Verbs:

I. ACTIVE, which imply a ſubject acting upon an object, as, *ich liebe*, I love, *ich ſchlage*, I beat.

II. PASSIVE,

II. PASSIVE, which imply an object acted upon, or that suffers. It is formed by the auxiliary Verb, *ich werde*, which is translated in English, I am; as, *ich werde geschlagen*, I am beaten, *ich werde geliebet*, I am loved.

III. NEUTER VERBS imply merely the state a subject finds itself in, and is something between acting and suffering, as *ich stehe*, I stand, *ich schlafe*, I sleep, *ich gehe*, I walk.

OBSERV. Some reckon the Reciprocal Verbs a fourth kind; but they are certainly Active or Neuter, compounded with the Reciprocal Pronoun. Neither are the Auxiliary Verbs a different kind; for when they are used by themselves, they must be considered as Active or Neuter; and when they stand as Auxiliary Verbs, they then become part of those Verbs to which they are added.

The time of the Verbs is threefold: Present, Past, Future. The Past is either imperfectly past, or perfectly, or it is a long while since it passed. Hence the Germans have five times or tenses in their conjugation: the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future.

Each time or tense has two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural; and each of these numbers has three persons, which are ex-

preſſed by the Pronouns *ich*, *du*, *er*, (*ſie*, or *es*) *wir*, *ihr*, *ſie*.

Thoſe Verbs which admit of the above perſonal Pronouns, are called Perſonal Verbs; and thoſe which are joined with the imperſonal Pronouns, *es*, it, or *man*, one, are called Imperſonal, as, *es regnet*, it rains, *man ſagt*, it is ſaid.

The MODES of the Verb expreſs the manner of acting and ſuffering. If this is declared ſimply and abſolutely, it is called the INDICATIVE MODE, as *ich komme*, I come, *ich leſe*, I read. When it is bidden or commanded, it is called the IMPERATIVE MODE, as, *komm hier*, come hither, *lies*, read thou. When it is joined with the foregoing, or mentioned under a condition, it is called the CONJUNCTIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE MODE, as, *wenn ich liebte*, if I loved, *wenn ich läſe*, if I read. When it is mentioned without limitation of perſon or number, it is called the INFINITIVE MODE, as, *leſen*, to read, *hören*, to hear.

In regard to the formation of the Verb, it is neceſſary to know the Infinitive, the Preſent, the Imperfect, and the Participle. Whoever remembers theſe four parts, together with the Auxiliary Verbs belonging to them, will find no difficulty in conjugating.

AUXI-

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The Germans have many Auxiliary Verbs. They are, *ich bin*, I am, *ich habe*, I have, *ich werde*, I become, *ich will*, I will, *ich ſoll*, I ſhall, *ich kann*, I can, *ich darf*, I dare, *ich mag*, I may, *ich muſs*, I muſt, *ich laſſe*, I let. The three firſt are the chief; we ſhall therefore give them at full length, and only the principal tenſes of the others.

I. *Seyn*, TO BE.

INDICATIVE. CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich bin, I am,	*Ich ſey*, I may be,
du biſt, thou art,	*du ſeyſt*, thou mayeſt be,
er (ſie) iſt, he (ſhe) is.	*er (ſie) ſey*, he (ſhe) may be.
Plural.	Plural.
Wir ſind, we are,	*Wir ſeyn*, we may be,
ihr ſeyd, ye are,	*ihr ſeyd*, ye may be,
ſie ſind, they are.	*ſie ſeyn*, they may be.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich war, I was,	*Ich wäre*, I might be,
du wareſt, thou waſt,	*du wäreſt*, thou mighteſt be,
er war, he was.	*er wäre*, he might be.
Plural.	Plural.
Wir waren, we were,	*Wir wären*, we might be,
ihr waret, ye were,	*ihr wäret*, ye might be,
ſie waren, they were.	*ſie wären*, they might be.

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich bin geweſen, I have been,	*Ich ſey geweſen*, I may have been,
du biſt geweſen, thou haſt been,	*du ſeyſt geweſen*, thou mayeſt have been,
er iſt geweſen, he has beeen.	*er ſey geweſen*, he may have been.

Plural.

Wir ſind geweſen, we have been,
ihr ſeyd geweſen, ye have been,
ſie ſind geweſen, they have been.

Plural.

Wir ſeyn geweſen, we may have been,
ihr ſeyd geweſen, ye may have been,
ſie ſeyn geweſen, they may have been.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ich war geweſen, I had been,
du wareſt geweſen, thou hadſt been,
er war geweſen, he had been.

Singular.

Ich wäre geweſen, I might have been,
du wäreſt geweſen, thou mighteſt have been,
er wäre geweſen, he might have been.

Plural.

Wir waren geweſen, we had been,
ihr waret geweſen, ye had been,
ſie waren geweſen, they had been.

Plural.

Wir wären geweſen, we might have been,
ihr wäret geweſen, ye might have been,
ſie wären geweſen, they might have been.

Future.

Singular.

Ich werde ſeyn, oder, geweſen ſeyn, I ſhall be, or, ſhall have been,
du wirſt (geweſen) ſeyn, thou ſhalt be (have been),
er wird (geweſen) ſeyn, he ſhall be (have been).

Singular.

Ich werde ſeyn, oder, geweſen ſeyn, I ſhall be, or, ſhall have been,
du werdeſt (geweſen) ſeyn, thou ſhalt be (have been),
er werde (geweſen) ſeyn, he ſhall be (have been).

Plural.

Wir werden (geweſen) ſeyn, we ſhall be (have been),
ihr werdet (geweſen) ſeyn, ye ſhall be (have been),
ſie werden (geweſen) ſeyn, they ſhall be (have been).

Plural.

Wir werden (geweſen) ſeyn, we ſhall be (have been),
ihr werdet (geweſen) ſeyn, ye ſhall be (have been),
ſie werden (geweſen) ſeyn, they ſhall be (have been).

Imperative.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Sey du*, be thou,
ſey er, let him be, or be he.
Plur. *Seyd ihr*, be ye,
ſeyn ſie, let them be, or be they.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt ſeyn*, thou ſhalt be,
er ſoll ſeyn, he ſhall be.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet ſeyn*, ye ſhall be,
ſie ſollen ſeyn, they ſhall be.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Seyn*, to be.
PRET. *Geweſen ſeyn*, to have been.
FUT. *Seyn werden*, about to be.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Seyend*, or *ein ſeyender*, being, or one that is.
PRET. *Geweſen*, or *ein geweſener*, been, or one that has been.

II. *Haben*, TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.
Ich habe, I have,
du haſt, thou haſt,
er (ſie) hat, he (ſhe) has.

Plural.
Wir haben, we have,
ihr habet, ye have,
ſie haben, they have.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich hatte, I had,
du hatteſt, thou hadſt,
er hatte, he had.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.
Ich habe, I may have,
du habeſt, thou mayeſt have,
er (ſie) habe, he (ſhe) may have.

Plural.
Wir haben, we may have,
ihr habet, ye may have,
ſie haben, they may have.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich hätte, I might have,
du hätteſt, thou mighteſt have,
er hätte, he might have.

Plural.

Plural.
Wir hatten, we had,
ihr hattet, ye had,
ſie hatten, they had.

Plural.
Wir hätten, we might have,
ihr hättet, ye might have,
ſie hätten, they might have.

PERFECT.

Singular.
Ich habe gehabt, I have had,
du haſt gehabt, thou haſt had,
er hat gehabt, he has had.

Singular.
Ich habe gehabt, I may have had,
du habeſt gehabt, thou mayeſt have had,
er habe gehabt, he may have had.

Plural.
Wir haben gehabt, we have had,
ihr habet gehabt, ye have had,
ſie haben gehabt, they have had.

Plural.
Wir haben gehabt, we may have had,
ihr habet gehabt, ye may have had,
ſie haben gehabt, they may have had.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich hatte gehabt, I had had,
du hatteſt gehabt, thou hadſt had,
er hatte gehabt, he had had.

Singular.
Ich hätte gehabt, I might have had,
du hätteſt gehabt, thou mighteſt have had,
er hätte gehabt, he might have had.

Plural.
Wir hatten gehabt, we had had,
ihr hattet gehabt, ye had had,
ſie hatten gehabt, they had had.

Plural.
Wir hätten gehabt, we might have had,
ihr hättet gehabt, ye might have had,
ſie hätten gehabt, they might have had.

FUTURE.

Singular.
Ich werde haben, oder, gehabt haben, I ſhall have, or, ſhall have had,
du wirſt (gehabt) haben, thou ſhalt have (had),
er wird (gehabt) haben, he ſhall have (had).

Singular.
Ich werde haben, oder, gehabt haben, I ſhall have, or, ſhall have had,
du werdeſt (gehabt) haben, thou ſhalt have (had),
er werde (gehabt) haben, he ſhall have (had).

Plural.	Plural.
Wir werden (gehabt) haben, we ſhall have (had),	*Wir werden (gehabt) haben*, we ſhall have (had),
ihr werdet (gehabt) haben, ye ſhall have (had),	*ihr werdet (gehabt) haben*, ye ſhall have (had),
ſie werden (gehabt) haben, they ſhall have (had).	*ſie werden (gehabt) haben*, they ſhall have (had).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Habe du*, have thou,
habe er, have he, or let him have.
Plur. *Habet ihr*, have you,
haben ſie, have they, or let them have.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt haben*, thou ſhalt have,
er ſoll haben, he ſhall have.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet haben*, ye ſhall have,
ſie ſollen haben, they ſhall have.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Haben*, to have,
PRET. *Gehabt haben*, to have had.
FUT. *Haben werden*, about to have.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Habend*, having.
PRET. *Gehabt*, had.

III. *Werden*, TO BECOME.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde, I become,	*Ich werde*, I may become,
du wirſt, thou becomeſt,	*du werdeſt*, thou mayeſt become,
er (ſie) wird, he (ſhe) becomes.	*er (ſie) werde*, he (ſhe) may become.

Plural.

Plural.
Wir werden, we become,
ihr werdet, ye become,
ſie werden, they become.

Plural.
Wir werden, we may become,
ihr werdet, ye may become,
ſie werden, they may become.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich wurde, I became,
du wurdeſt, thou becameſt,
er wurde, he became.

Plural.
Wir wurden, we became,
ihr wurdet, ye became,
ſie wurden, they became.

Singular.
Ich würde, I might become,
du würdeſt, thou mighteſt become,
er würde, he might become.

Plural.
Wir würden, we might become,
ihr würdet, ye might become,
ſie würden, they might become.

PERFECT.

Singular.
Ich bin geworden (†), I am become,
du biſt geworden,
er iſt geworden.

Plural.
Wir ſind geworden,
ihr ſeyd geworden,
ſie ſind geworden.

Singular.
Ich ſey geworden, I may become,
du ſeyſt geworden,
er ſey geworden.

Plural.
Wer ſeyn geworden,
ihr ſeyd geworden,
ſie ſeyn geworden.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich war geworden, I was become,
du wareſt geworden,
er war geworden.

Singular.
Ich wäre geworden, I might be become,
du wäreſt geworden,
er wäre geworden,

Plural.

(†) The difference between *worden* and *geworden* is this: if *werden* is an Auxiliary Verb, it muſt be *worden*; if it is a Verb by itſelf, it is *geworden*, as, *Ich bin gelehret worden*, not *geworden*. *Er iſt Richter geworden*, he is become a judge; not *Er iſt Richter worden*.

Plural.	Plural.
Wir waren geworden,	*Wir wären geworden,*
ihr waret geworden,	*ihr wäret geworden,*
ſie waren geworden.	*ſie wären geworden.*

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde werden, oder, geworden ſeyn, I ſhall become, or, ſhall be become,	*Ich werde werden, oder, geworden ſeyn,* I ſhall become, or, ſhall be become,
du wirſt werden (geworden ſeyn),	*du werdeſt werden (geworden ſeyn),*
er wird werden (geworden ſeyn).	*er werde werden (geworden ſeyn).*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir werden werden (geworden ſeyn),	*Wir werden werden (geworden ſeyn),*
ihr werdet werden (geworden ſeyn),	*ihr werdet werden (geworden ſeyn),*
ſie werden werden (geworden ſeyn),	*ſie werden werden (geworden ſeyn).*

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Werde du,* become thou,
werde er, become he, or let him become.
Plur. *Werdet ihr,* become ye,
werden ſie, become they, or let them become.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt werden,* thou ſhalt become,
er ſoll werden, he ſhall become.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet werden,* ye ſhall become,
ſie ſollen werden, they ſhall become.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Werden,* to become,
PRET. *Geworden ſeyn,* to be become,
FUT. *Werden werden,* about to become.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Werdend,* or *ein werdender,* becoming, or one who becomes,
PRET. *Geworden,* become.

IV. *Wollen*, TO BE WILLING.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich will, I will,	*Ich wolle*, I may be willing,
du wilſt, thou wilt,	*du wolleſt*,
er will, he will.	*er wolle.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir wollen, we will,	*Wir wollen*,
ihr wollet, ye will,	*ihr wollet*,
ſie wollen, they will.	*ſie wollen*,
IMPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich wolte, I would,	*Ich wolte*, I might be willing,
du wolteſt, thou wouldſt,	*du wolteſt*,
er wolte, he would.	*er wolte.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir wolten, we would,	*Wir wolten*,
ihr woltet, ye would,	*ihr woltet*,
ſie wolten, they would.	*ſie wolten.*
PERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe gewolt, I have been willing,	*Ich habe gewolt*, I may have been willing,
du haſt gewolt, &c.	*du habeſt gewolt*, &c.
PLUPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich hatte gewolt, I had been willing,	*Ich hätte gewolt*, I might have been willing,
du hatteſt gewolt, &c.	*du hätteſt gewolt*, &c.
FUTURE.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde wollen, oder, gewolt haben, I ſhall be willing, or, ſhall have been willing,	*Ich werde wollen, oder, gewolt haben*, I ſhall be willing, or ſhall have been willing.
du wirſt wollen, (gewolt haben) &c.	*du werdeſt wollen, (gewolt haben)* &c.

No

No Imperative.

Infinitive.

Pres. *Wollen*, to be willing.
Pret. *Gewolt haben*, to have been willing.
Fut. *Wollen werden*, about to be willing.

Participle.

Pres. *Wollend*, willing,
Pret. *Gewolt*, would.

V. *Müſſen*, to be obliged.

Indicative.	Conjunctive.
Present.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich muſs, I am obliged,	*Ich müſſe*, I may be obliged,
du muſt, thou art obliged,	*du müſſeſt*,
er (ſie) muſs, he (ſhe) is —	*er (ſie) müſſe.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir müſſen, we are obliged,	*Wir müſſen*,
ihr müſſet, ye are obliged,	*ihr müſſet*,
ſie müſſen, they are obliged.	*ſie müſſen.*
Imperfect.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich muſte, I was obliged,	*Ich müſte*, I might be obliged,
du muſteſt, thou waſt obliged,	*du müſteſt*,
er muſte, he was obliged.	*er müſte.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir muſten, we were obliged,	*Wir müſten*,
ihr muſtet, ye were obliged,	*ihr müſtet*,
ſie muſten, they were obliged.	*ſie müſten.*
Perfect.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe gemuſt, I have been obliged,	*Ich habe gemuſt*, I may have been obliged,
du haſt gemuſt, &c.	*du habeſt gemuſt*, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich hatte gemuſt, I had been obliged,	*Ich hätte gemuſt*, I might have been obliged,
du hatteſt gemuſt, &c.	*du hätteſt gemuſt*, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde müſſen, oder, gemuſt haben, I ſhall be obliged, or, ſhall have been obliged,	*Ich werde müſſen, oder, gemuſt haben*, I ſhall be obliged, or, ſhall have been obliged,
du wirſt müſſen (gemuſt haben), &c.	*du werdeſt müſſen (gemuſt haben)*, &c.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Müſſen*, to be obliged,
PRET. *Gemuſt haben*, to have been obliged,
FUT. *Müſſen werden*, about to be obliged.

PARTICIPLE.

NO PRESENT.
PRET. *Gemuſt*, obliged.

VI. *Können*, TO BE ABLE.

INDICATIVE. CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich kann, I can, or, I am able,	*I könne*, I may be able,
du kanſt, thou canſt, ——	*du könneſt*,
er (ſie) kann, he (ſhe) can,—	*er (ſie) könne.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir können, we can, ——	*Wir können*,
ihr könnet, ye can, ——	*ihr könnet*,
ſie können, they can, ——	*ſie können.*

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich konte, I could, or I was able,	*Ich könte*, I might be able,
du konteſt, thou couldſt, —	*du könteſt*,
er konte, he could ——.	*er könte.*

Plural.

Plural.	Plural.
Wir konten, we could, —	*Wir könten*,
ihr kontet, ye could, —	*ihr köntet*,
ſie konten, they could —.	*ſie könten.*

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe gekont, I have been able,	*Ich habe gekont*, I may have been able,
du haſt gekont, &c.	*du habeſt gekont*, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich hatte gekont, I had been able,	*Ich hätte gekont*, I might have been able,
du hatteſt gekont, &c.	*du hätteſt gekont*, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde können, oder, gekont haben, I ſhall be able, or, ſhall have been able,	*Ich werde können, oder, gekont haben*, I ſhall be able, or, ſhall have been able,
du wirſt können (gekont haben), &c.	*du werdeſt können (gekont haben)*, &c.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Können*, to be able.
PRET. *Gekont haben*, to have been able.
FUT. *Können werden*, about to be able.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Könnend*, one that is able.
PRET. *Gekont*, able.

VII. *Dürfen*, TO DARE.

INDICATIVE. CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich darf, I dare,	*Ich dürfe*, I may dare,
du darfſt, thou dareſt,	*du dürfeſt*,
er (ſie) darf, he (ſhe) dare.	*en (ſie) dürfe.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir dürfen, we dare,	*Wir dürfen*,
ihr dürfet, ye dare,	*ihr dürfet*,
ſie dürfen, they dare.	*ſie dürfen.*

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich durfte, I durſt,	*Ich dürfte*, I might dare,
du durfteſt, thou durſt,	*du dürfteſt*,
er durfte, he durſt.	*er dürfte.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir durften, we durſt,	*Wir dürften*,
ihr durftet, ye durſt,	*ihr dürftet*,
ſie durften, they durſt.	*ſie dürften.*

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe gedurft, I have dared,	*Ich habe gedurft*, I may have dared,
du haſt gedurft, &c.	*du habeſt gedurft*, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich hatte gedurft, I had dared,	*Ich hätte gedurft*, I might have dared,
du hatteſt gedurft, &c.	*du hätteſt gedurft*, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde dürfen, oder, gedurft haben, I ſhall dare, or, ſhall have dared,	*Ich werde dürfen, oder, gedurft haben*, I ſhall dare, or, ſhall have dared,
du wirſt dürfen (gedurft haben), &c.	*du werdeſt dürfen (gedurft haben)*, &c.

No

No Imperative.

Infinitive.

Pres. *Dürfen*, to dare.
Pret. *Gedurft haben*, to have dared.
Fut. *Dürfen werden*, about to dare.

Participle.

Pres. *Dürfend*, daring.
Pret. *Gedurft*, dared.

VIII. *Mögen* (†).

Indicative.

Present.

Singular.	
Ich mag, I may,	
du magſt, thou mayeſt,	
er (ſie) mag, he (ſhe) may.	
Plural.	
Wir mögen, we may,	
ihr möget, ye may,	
ſie mögen, they may.	

Imperfect.

Singular.	
Ich mochte, I might,	
du mochteſt, thou mighteſt,	
er mochte, he might.	
Plural.	
Wir mochten, we might,	
ihr mochtet, ye might,	
ſie mochten, they might.	

Conjunctive.

Present.

Singular.	
Ich möge,	
du mögeſt,	
er (ſie) möge.	
Plural.	
Wir mögen,	
ihr möget,	
ſie mögen.	

Imperfect.

Singular.	
Ich möchte,	
du möchteſt,	
er möchte.	
Plural.	
Wir möchten,	
ihr möchtet,	
ſie möchten.	

Perfect.

(†) The Engliſh Verb, I MAY, being defective, it is impoſſible to tranſlate the German throughout. It is, however, eaſily done in a ſentence, as, *Er hätte kommen mögen*, he might have come. In the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future, the Verb *Mögen* becomes a Verb by itſelf, and is not uſed as an Auxiliary Verb. The Engliſh of *Ich habe gemocht*, is, I have liked.

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe gemocht,	*Ich habe gemocht,*
du haſt gemocht, &c.	*du habeſt gemocht,* &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich hatte gemocht,	*Ich hätte gemocht,*
u hatteſt gemocht, &c.	*du hätteſt gemocht,* &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde mögen, oder, gemocht haben,	*Ich werde mögen, oder, gemocht haben,*
du wirſt mögen (gemocht haben), &c.	*du werdeſt mögen (gemocht haben),* &c.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Mögen.*
PRET. *Gemocht haben.*
FUT. *Mögen werden.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Mögend.*
PRET. *Gemocht.*

IX. *Sollen.*

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich ſoll, I ſhall,	*Ich ſolle,*
du ſolſt, thou ſhalt,	*du ſolleſt,*
er (ſie) ſoll, he (ſhe) ſhall.	*er (ſie) ſolle.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir ſollen, we ſhall,	*Wir ſollen,*
ihr ſollet, ye ſhall,	*ihr ſollet,*
ſie ſollen, they ſhall.	*ſie ſollen.*

IMPERFECT.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich ſolte, I ſhould,	*Ich ſolte*,
du ſolteſt, thou ſhouldſt,	*du ſolteſt*,
er ſolte, he ſhould.	*er ſolte.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir ſolten, we ſhould,	*Wir ſolten*,
ihr ſoltet, ye ſhould,	*ihr ſoltet*,
ſie ſolten, they ſhould.	*ſie ſolten.*

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe geſolt (†),	*Ich habe geſolt*,
du haſt geſolt, &c.	*du habeſt geſolt*, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich hatte geſolt,	*Ich hätte geſolt*,
du hatteſt geſolt, &c.	*du hätteſt geſolt*, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde ſollen, oder, geſolt haben,	*Ich werde ſollen, oder, geſolt haben*,
du wirſt ſollen (geſolt haben), &c.	*du werdeſt ſollen (geſolt haben)*, &c.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Sollen.*
PRET. *Geſolt haben.*
FUT. *Sollen werden.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Sollend*, or, *ein Sollender.*
PRET. *Geſolt*

X. *Laſſen*,

(†) The Engliſh I SHALL being alſo defective, it is impoſſible to render the German in all its tenſes. Beſides, the German *Ich ſoll* is not uſed as Auxiliary in the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future, but is a Verb by itſelf; ſo that *Ich habe geſolt*, ſignifies, in Engliſh, I have been commanded, or ordered.

X. *Laſſen*, TO LET.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich laſſe, I let,	*Ich laſſe*, I may let,
du läſſeſt, thou letſt,	*du laſſeſt*,
er läſſet, he lets.	*er laſſe.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir laſſen, we let,	*Wir laſſen*,
ihr laſſet, ye let,	*ihr laſſet*,
ſie laſſen, they let.	*ſie laſſen.*
IMPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich ließ, I let,	*Ich ließe*, I might let,
du ließeſt,	*du ließeſt*,
er ließ.	*er ließe.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir ließen,	*Wir ließen*,
ihr ließet,	*ihr ließet*,
ſie ließen.	*ſie ließen.*
PERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe gelaſſen, I have let,	*Ich habe gelaſſen*, I may have let,
du haſt gelaſſen, &c.	*du habeſt gelaſſen*, &c.
PLUPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich hatte gelaſſen, I had let.	*Ich hätte gelaſſen*, I might have let,
du hatteſt gelaſſen, &c.	*du hätteſt gelaſſen*, &c.
FUTURE.	
Ich werde laſſen, oder, gelaſſen haben, I ſhall let, or, ſhall have let.	*Ich werde laſſen, oder, gelaſſen haben*, I ſhall let, or, ſhall have let.
du wirſt laſſen (gelaſſen haben), &c.	*du werdeſt laſſen (gelaſſen haben)*, &c.

IMPERA-

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Laſs du,* let thou,
laſſe er, let him.
Plur. *Laſſet ihr,* let ye,
laſſen ſie, let they.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt laſſen,* thou ſhalt let,
er ſoll laſſen, he ſhall let.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet laſſen,* ye ſhall let,
ſie ſollen laſſen, they ſhall let.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Laſſen,* to let.
PRET. *Gelaſſen haben,* to have let.
FUT. *Laſſen werden,* about to let.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Laſſend,* letting.
PRET. *Gelaſſen,* let.

OBSERV. The Engliſh uſe the Verb DO, *thun,* as an Auxiliary Verb; but in German it is obſolete, for nobody ſays, *Ich thue glauben,* I do believe. An Engliſh phraſe of this kind is always in German to be changed into an Active Verb, as, I do think, *Ich denke*; I do go, *Ich gehe.*

REGULAR

Regular Verbs.

Regular Verbs are thoſe which have *te* in the Imperfect, and *et* in the Participle; as, *Ich liebe*, I love, Imperf. *Ich liebte*, Partic. *Geliebet*. They keep their Vowels unaltered throughout the whole conjugation, a few only excepted, as, *Ich brenne*, I burn, *ich brante*, *gebrant*. *Ich denke*, I think, *ich dachte*, *gedacht*, &c.

Moſt of the Verbs in German are regular, and one Verb is ſufficient for an example. We, therefore, ſhall give here in full length the Verb

Ich lobe, I praise.

The Active.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing. *Ich lobe*, I praiſe,
du lobeſt, thou praiſeſt,
er (ſie) lobet, he (ſhe) praiſes.
Plur. *Wir loben*, we praiſe,
ihr lobet, ye praiſe,
ſie loben, they praiſe.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Ich lobete*, I praiſed,
du lobeteſt, thou praiſedſt,
er lobete, he praiſed.
Plur. *Wir lobeten*, we praiſed,
ihr lobetet, ye praiſed,
ſie lobeten, they praiſed.

Perfect.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich habe gelobet*, I have praiſed,
du haſt gelobet, thou haſt praiſed,
er hat gelobet, he has praiſed.
Plur. *Wir haben gelobet*, we have praiſed,
ihr habet gelobet, ye have praiſed,
ſie haben gelobet, they have praiſed.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich hatte gelobet*, I had praiſed,
du hatteſt gelobet, thou hadſt praiſed,
er hatte gelobet, he had praiſed.
Plur. *Wir hatten gelobet*, we had praiſed,
ihr hattet gelobet, ye had praiſed,
ſie hatten gelobet, they had praiſed.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde loben, oder, gelobet haben*, I ſhall praiſe, or, ſhall have praiſed,
du wirſt loben (gelobet haben), thou ſhalt praiſe (have praiſed),
er wird loben (gelobet haben), he ſhall praiſe (have praiſed).
Plur. *Wir werden loben (gelobet haben)*, we ſhall praiſe (have praiſed),
ihr werdet loben (gelobet haben), ye ſhall praiſe (have praiſed),
ſie werden loben (gelobet haben) they ſhall praiſe (have praiſed).

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich lobe*, I may praiſe,
du lobeſt, thou mayeſt praiſe,
er (ſie) lobe, he (ſhe) may praiſe.
Plur. *Wir loben*, we may praiſe,
ihr lobet, ye may praiſe,
ſie loben, they may praiſe.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich lobete*, I might praiſe
du lobeteſt, thou mighteſt praiſe,
er lobete, he might praiſe.

Plural.

Plur. *Wir lobeten*, we might praiſe,
ihr lobetet, ye might praiſe,
ſie lobeten, they might praiſe.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich habe gelobet*, I may have praiſed,
du habeſt gelobet, thou mayeſt have praiſed,
er habe gelobet, he may have praiſed.
Plur. *Wir haben gelobet*, we may have praiſed,
ihr habet gelobet, ye may have praiſed,
ſie haben gelobet, they may have praiſed.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich hätte gelobet*, I might have praiſed,
du hätteſt gelobet, thou mighteſt have praiſed,
er hätte gelobet, he might have praiſed.
Plur. *Wir hätten gelobet*, we might have praiſed,
ihr hättet gelobet, ye might have praiſed,
ſie hätten gelobet, they might have praiſed.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde loben, oder, gelobet haben*, I ſhall praiſe, or, ſhall have praiſed,
du werdeſt loben (gelobet haben), thou ſhalt praiſe (have praiſed),
er werde loben (gelobet haben), he ſhall praiſe (have praiſed),
Plur. *Wir werden loben (gelobet haben)*, we ſhall praiſe (have praiſed),
ihr werdet loben (gelobet haben), ye ſhall praiſe (have praiſed),
ſie werden loben (gelobet haben), they ſhall praiſe (have praiſed).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Lobe du*, praiſe thou,
lobe er, praiſe he.
Plur. *Lobet ihr*, praiſe ye,
loben ſie, praiſe they.

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt loben*, thou ſhalt praiſe,
er ſoll loben, he ſhall praiſe.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet loben*, ye ſhall praiſe,
ſie ſollen loben, they ſhall praiſe.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Loben*, to praiſe.
PRET. *Gelobet haben*, to have praiſed.
FUT. *Loben werden*, about to praiſe.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Lobend*, praiſing, or, *ein Lobender*, one who praiſes.
PRET. *Gelobet*, praiſed.

THE PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich werde gelobet*, I am praiſed,
du wirſt gelobet, thou art praiſed,
er (ſie) wird gelobet, he (ſhe) is praiſed.
Plur. *Wir werden gelobet*, we are praiſed,
ihr werdet gelobet, ye are praiſed,
ſie werden gelobet, they are praiſed.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich wurde*, or, *ward gelobet*, I was praiſed,
du wurdeſt gelobet, thou waſt praiſed,
er wurde gelobet, he was praiſed.
Plur. *Wir wurden gelobet*, we were praiſed,
ihr wurdet gelobet, ye were praiſed,
ſie wurden gelobet, they were praiſed.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich bin gelobet worden*, I have been praiſed,
du biſt gelobet worden, thou haſt been praiſed,
er iſt gelobet worden, he has been praiſed.
Plur. *Wir ſind gelobet worden*, we have been praiſed,
ihr ſeyd gelobet worden, ye have been praiſed,
ſie ſind gelobet worden, they have been praiſed.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich war gelobet worden*, I had been praiſed,
du wareſt gelobet worden, thou hadſt been praiſed,
er war gelobet worden, he had been praiſed.
Plur. *Wir waren gelobet worden*, we had been praiſed,
ihr waret gelobet worden, ye had been praiſed,
ſie waren gelobet worden, they had been praiſed.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde gelobet werden, oder, gelobet worden ſeyn*, I ſhall be praiſed, or, ſhall have been praiſed,
du wirſt gelobet werden (worden ſeyn), thou ſhalt be praiſed (have been praiſed),
er wird gelobet werden (worden ſeyn), he ſhall be praiſed (have been praiſed).
Plur. *Wir werden gelobet werden (worden ſeyn)*, we ſhall be praiſed (have been praiſed),
ihr werdet gelobet werden (worden ſeyn), ye ſhall be praiſed (have been praiſed),
ſie werden gelobet werden (worden ſeyn), they ſhall be praiſed (have been praiſed).

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich werde gelobet*, I may be praiſed,
du werdeſt gelobet, thou mayeſt be praiſed,
er (ſie) werde gelobet, he (ſhe) may be praiſed.
Plur. *Wir werden gelobet*, we may be praiſed,
ihr werdet gelobet, ye may be praiſed,
ſie werden gelobet, they may be praiſed.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich würde gelobet*, I might be praiſed,
du würdeſt gelobet, thou mighteſt be praiſed,
er würde gelobet, he might be praiſed.
Plur. *Wir würden gelobet*, we might be praiſed,
ihr würdet gelobet, ye might be praiſed,
ſie würden gelobet, they might be praiſed.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich ſey gelobet worden*, I may have been praiſed,
du ſeyſt gelobet worden, thou mayeſt have been praiſed,
er ſey gelobet worden, he may have been praiſed.

Plur.

Plur. *Wir ſeyn gelobet worden*, we may have been praiſed,
ihr ſeyd gelobet worden, ye may have been praiſed,
ſie ſeyn gelobet worden, they may have been praiſed.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich wäre gelobet worden*, I might have been praiſed,
du wäreſt gelobet worden, thou mighteſt have been praiſed,
er wäre gelobet worden, he might have been praiſed.
Plur. *Wir wären gelobet worden*, we might have been praiſed,
ihr wäret gelobet worden, ye might have been praiſed,
ſie wären gelobet worden, they might have been praiſed.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde gelobet werden, oder, gelobet worden ſeyn*, I ſhall be praiſed, or, ſhall have been praiſed,
du werdeſt gelobet werden (worden ſeyn), thou ſhalt be praiſed (have been praiſed),
er werde gelobet werden (worden ſeyn), he ſhall be praiſed (have been praiſed).
Plur. *Wir werden gelobet werden (worden ſeyn)*, we ſhall be praiſed (have been praiſed),
ihr werdet gelobet werden (worden ſeyn), ye ſhall be praiſed (have been praiſed),
ſie werden gelobet werden (worden ſeyn), they ſhall be praiſed (have been praiſed).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Werde du gelobet*, be thou praiſed,
werde er gelobet, be he praiſed, or, let him be praiſed.
Plur. *Werdet ihr gelobet*, be ye praiſed,
werden ſie gelobet, be they praiſed, or, let them be praiſed.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt gelobet werden*, thou ſhalt be praiſed,
er ſoll gelobet werden, he ſhall be praiſed.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet gelobet werden*, ye ſhall be praiſed,
ſie ſollen gelobet werden, they ſhall be praiſed.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Gelobet werden*, to be praiſed.
PRET. *Gelobet worden ſeyn*, to have been praiſed.
FUT. *Werden gelobet werden*, about to be praiſed.

PARTICIPLE.

PRET. *Ein gelobeter*, one that has been praiſed.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Though there are many Irregular Verbs in the German, yet they are few in compariſon to the Regular ones (*); and it may in many inſtances be laid down as a rule, that thoſe Verbs which are Irregular in Engliſh, are likewiſe ſo in German.

The Irregular Verbs have no *te* in the Imperfect; but they change the vowel, and become monoſyllables. They alſo take an *en* in the Participle, as,

PRES.	IMPERF.	PARTIC.
Ich ſpreche,	*ſprach,*	*geſprochen.*
I ſpeak,	ſpoke,	ſpoken.
Ich ſchreibe,	*ſchrieb,*	*geſchrieben.*
I write,	wrote,	written, &c.

The many rules given by Grammarians, in regard to Irregular Verbs, and the ſeveral claſſes they are divided into, contribute rather

(*) The learned Author of A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR, WITH CRITICAL NOTES, obſerves, from Dr. WARD's authority, that the whole number of Verbs in the Engliſh language amounts to 4,300, of which about 170 are irregular. If this calculation be true, the number of Engliſh Verbs is very near three times the number of German Verbs; for the whole, as it is reckoned, does not exceed 1,600, of which about 190 are irregular.

ther to confound than to clear up the matter. We, therefore, shall only give, first, an example of the conjugation of an Irregular Verb; secondly, an Alphabetical Index of all the Irregular Verbs, with their chief tenses; and thirdly, make some general observations upon them.

Sehen, TO SEE.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich sehe, I see,	*Ich sehe*, I may see,
du siehst,	*du sehest*,
er sieht,	*er sehe*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir sehen,	*Wir sehen*,
ihr sehet,	*ihr sehet*,
sie sehen.	*sie sehen.*
IMPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich sah, I saw,	*Ich sähe*, I might see,
du sahst,	*du sähest*,
er sah,	*er sähe.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir sahen,	*Wir sähen*,
ihr sahet,	*ihr sähet*,
sie sahen.	*sie sähen.*
PERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe gesehen, I have seen,	*Ich habe gesehen*, I may have seen,
du hast gesehen,	*du habest gesehen*,
er hat gesehen,	*er habe gesehen.*

Plural.
Wir haben geſehen,
ihr habet geſehen,
ſie haben geſehen,

Plural.
Wir haben geſehen,
ihr habet geſehen,
ſie haben geſehen.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich hatte geſehen, I had ſeen,
du hatteſt geſehen,
er hatte geſehen.

Plural.
Wir hatten geſehen,
ihr hattet geſehen,
ſie hatten geſehen.

Singular.
Ich hätte geſehen, I might have ſeen,
du hätteſt geſehen,
er hätte geſehen.

Plural.
Wir hätten geſehen,
ihr hättet geſehen,
ſie hätten geſehen.

FUTURE.

Singular.
Ich werde ſehen, oder, geſehen haben, I ſhall ſee, or, ſhall have ſeen,
du wirſt ſehen (geſehen haben),
er wird ſehen (geſehen haben).

Plural.
Wir werden ſehen (geſehen haben),
ihr werdet ſehen (geſehen haben),
ſie werden ſehen (geſehen haben).

Singular.
Ich werde ſehen, oder, geſehen haben, I ſhall ſee, or, ſhall have ſeen,
du werdeſt ſehen (geſehen haben),
er werde ſehen (geſehen haben).

Plural.
Wir werden ſehen (geſehen haben),
ihr werdet ſehen (geſehen haben),
ſie werden ſehen (geſehen haben).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Sieh du,* ſee thou.
ſehe er, let him ſee.
Plur. *Sehet ihr,* ſee ye.
ſehen ſie, let them ſee.

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt ſehen*, thou ſhalt ſee,
er ſoll ſehen, he ſhall ſee.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet ſehen*, ye ſhall ſee,
ſie ſollen ſehen, they ſhall ſee.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Sehen*, to ſee.
PRET. *Geſehen haben*, to have ſeen.
FUT. *Sehen werden*, about to ſee.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Sehend*, ſeeing, or, *ein ſehender*, one who is ſeeing.
PRET. *Geſehen*, ſeen.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.
Ich werde geſehen, I am ſeen,
du wirſt geſehen,
er wird geſehen.

Plural.
Wir werden geſehen,
ihr werdet geſehen,
ſie werden geſehen.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich wurde geſehen, I was ſeen,
du wurdeſt geſehen,
er wurde geſehen.

Plural.
Wir wurden geſehen,
ihr wurdet geſehen,
ſie wurden geſehen.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.
Ich werde geſehen, I may be ſeen,
du werdeſt geſehen,
er werde geſehen.

Plural.
Wir werden geſehen,
ihr werdet geſehen,
ſie werden geſehen.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich würde geſehen, I might be ſeen,
du würdeſt geſehen,
er würde geſehen.

Plural.
Wir würden geſehen,
ihr würdet geſehen,
ſie würden geſehen.

PERFECT.

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich bin geſehen worden, I have been ſeen,	*Ich ſey geſehen worden,* I may have been ſeen,
du biſt geſehen worden,	*du ſeyſt geſehen worden,*
er iſt geſehen worden.	*er ſey geſehen worden.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir ſind geſehen worden,	*Wir ſeyn geſehen worden,*
ihr ſeyd geſehen worden,	*ihr ſeyd geſehen worden,*
ſie ſind geſehen worden.	*ſie ſeyn geſehen worden.*

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich war geſehen worden, I had been ſeen,	*Ich wäre geſehen worden,* I might have been ſeen,
du wareſt geſehen worden,	*du wäreſt geſehen worden,*
er war geſehen worden.	*er wäre geſehen worden.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir waren geſehen worden,	*Wir wären geſehen worden,*
ihr waret geſehen worden,	*ihr wäret geſehen worden,*
ſie waren geſehen worden.	*ſie wären geſehen worden.*

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde geſehen werden, oder, geſehen worden ſeyn, I ſhall be ſeen, or, ſhall have been ſeen.	*Ich werde geſehen werden, oder, geſehen worden ſeyn,* I ſhall be ſeen, or, ſhall have been ſeen.
du wirſt geſehen werden (worden ſeyn),	*du werdeſt geſehen werden (worden ſeyn),*
er wird geſehen werden (worden ſeyn).	*er werde geſehen werden (worden ſeyn).*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir werden geſehen werden (worden ſeyn),	*Wir werden geſehen werden (worden ſeyn),*
ihr werdet geſehen werden (worden ſeyn),	*ihr werdet geſehen werden (worden ſeyn),*
ſie werden geſehen werden (worden ſeyn).	*ſie werden geſehen werden (worden ſeyn).*

IMPER-

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Werde du geſehen*, be thou ſeen,
werde er geſehen, let him be ſeen.
Plur. *Werdet ihr geſehen*, be ye ſeen,
werden ſie geſehen, let them be ſeen.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt geſehen werden*, thou ſhalt be ſeen,
er ſoll geſehen werden, he ſhall be ſeen.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet geſehen werden*, ye ſhall be ſeen,
ſie ſollen geſehen werden, they ſhall be ſeen.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Geſehen werden*, to be ſeen.
PRET. *Geſehen worden ſeyn*, to have been ſeen.
FUT. *Werden geſehen werden*, about to be ſeen.

PARTICIPLE.

PRET. *Geſehen worden*, been ſeen, or, *ein geſehener*, one who has been ſeen.

N. B. The following Alphabetical Liſt of Irregular Verbs is to be read acroſs both pages.

An ALPHABETICAL LIST

Present.

First Person.		Second Person.
Ich backe,	I bake,	*du bäckſt,*
— *befehle,*	I command,	— *befiehlſt,*
— *befleiſſe,*	I endeavour,	— *befleiſſeſt,*
— *beginne,*	I begin,	— *beginneſt,*
— *beiſſe,*	I bite,	— *beiſſeſt,*
— *berge,*	I hide,	— *birgſt,*
— *berſte,*	I burſt,	— *birſteſt,*
— *beſinne,*	I recollect,	— *beſinneſt,*
— *betriege,*	I cheat,	— *betreugſt,*
— *bewege,*	I move,	— *bewegſt,*
— *biege,*	I bend,	— *beugſt,*
— *biete,*	I bid,	— *beutſt,*
— *binde,*	I bind,	— *bindſt,*
— *bitte,*	I beg,	— *bitteſt,*
— *blaſe,*	I blow,	— *bläſeſt,*
— *bleibe,*	I remain,	— *bleibſt,*
— *brate,*	I roaſt,	— *bräteſt,*
— *breche,*	I break,	— *brichſt,*
— *bringe,*	I bring,	— *bringſt,*
— *darf,*	I dare,	— *darfſt,*
— *denke,*	I think,	— *denkſt,*
— *dreſche,*	I threſh,	— *driſcheſt,*
— *dringe,*	I inſiſt,	— *dringeſt,*
— *empfinde,*	I feel,	— *empfindeſt,*
— *eſſe,*	I eat,	— *iſſeſt,*
— *erſchrecke,*	I frighten,	— *erſchrickſt,*
— *fahre,*	I ride,	— *fährſt,*
— *falle,*	I fall,	— *fällſt,*
— *fange,*	I catch,	— *fängſt,*
— *fechte,*	I fight,	— *fichſt,*
— *finde,*	I find,	— *findeſt,*
— *flechte,*	I plait,	— *flichſt,*
— *fliege,*	I fly,	— *fliegſt,*
— *fliehe,*	I flee,	— *flieheſt,*
— *flieſſe,*	I flow,	— *flieſſeſt,*

Ich freſſe,

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

IMPERFECT. First Person.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
Ich buck,	*gebacken,*	*back.*
— *befohl,*	*befohlen,*	*befiehl.*
— *befliſs,*	*befliſſen,*	*befleiſs.*
— *began,*	*begonnen,*	*beginn.*
— *biſs,*	*gebiſſen,*	*beiſs.*
— *barg,*	*geborgen,*	*birg.*
— *barſt,*	*geborſten,*	*birſt.*
— *beſann,*	*beſonnen,*	*beſinn.*
— *betrog,*	*betrogen,*	*betrieg.*
— *bewog,*	*bewogen,*	*beweg.*
— *bog,*	*gebogen,*	*bieg.*
— *bot,*	*geboten,*	*biet.*
— *band,*	*gebunden,*	*bind.*
— *bat,*	*gebeten,*	*bitt.*
— *blies,*	*geblaſen,*	*blas.*
— *blieb,*	*geblieben,*	*bleib.*
— *briet,*	*gebraten,*	*brat.*
— *brach,*	*gebrochen,*	*brich.*
— *brachte,*	*gebracht,*	*bring.*
— *durfte,*	*gedurft,*	
— *dachte,*	*gedacht.*	*denk.*
— *draſch,*	*gedroſchen,*	*driſch.*
— *drang,*	*gedrungen,*	*dring.*
— *empfand,*	*empfunden,*	*empfind.*
— *aſs,*	*gegeſſen,*	*iſs.*
— *erſchrack,*	*erſchrocken,*	*erſchrick.*
— *fuhr,*	*gefahren,*	*fahr.*
— *fiel,*	*gefallen,*	*fall.*
— *fing,*	*gefangen,*	*fang.*
— *fochte,*	*gefochten,*	*ficht,* or, *fecht.*
— *fand,*	*gefunden,*	*find.*
— *flochte,*	*geflochten,*	*flicht,* or, *flecht.*
— *flog,*	*geflogen,*	*flieg.*
— *flohe,*	*geflohen,*	*flieh.*
— *floſs,*	*gefloſſen,*	*flieſs.*

Ich fraſs,

PRESENT.

First Person.		Second Person.
Ich freſſe,	I devour,	*du friſſeſt,*
— *friere,*	I freeze,	— *friereſt,*
— *gebäre,*	I bring forth,	— *gebiereſt,*
— *gebe,*	I give,	— *giebſt,*
— *gedeie,*	I proſper,	— *gedieſt,*
— *gefalle,*	I pleaſe,	— *gefällſt,*
— *gehe,*	I go,	— *gehſt,*
es gelingt,	It ſucceeds,	
ich gelte,	I coſt,	— *giltſt,*
— *geneſe,*	I recover,	— *geneſeſt,*
— *genieſſe,*	I enjoy,	— *geneuſſeſt,*
es geſchiehet,	It happens,	
ich gewinne,	I gain,	— *gewinnſt,*
— *gieſſe,*	I pour,	— *gieſſeſt,*
— *gleiche,*	I reſemble,	— *gleichſt,*
— *gleite,*	I glide,	— *gleiteſt,*
— *glimme,*	I glimmer,	— *glimmeſt,*
— *grabe,*	I dig,	— *gräbſt,*
— *greife,*	I catch,	— *greifſt,*
— *halte,*	I hold,	— *hältſt,*
— *hänge,*	I hang,	— *hängſt,*
— *haue,*	I hew,	— *haueſt,*
— *hebe,*	I lift up,	— *hebſt,*
— *heiſſe,*	I bid,	— *heiſſeſt,*
— *helfe,*	I help,	— *hilfſt,*
— *klinge,*	I tingle,	— *klingſt,*
— *kneiffe,*	I pinch,	— *kneifſt,*
— *komme,*	I come,	— *kömſt,*
— *krieche,*	I creep,	— *kriechſt,*
— *kühre,*	I chooſe,	— *kühreſt,*
— *lade,*	I load,	— *lädſt,*
— *laſſe,*	I leave,	— *läſſeſt,*
— *laufe,*	I run,	— *läufſt,*
— *leide,*	I ſuffer,	— *leideſt,*
— *leihe,*	I lend,	— *leiheſt,*
— *leſe,*	I read,	— *leſeſt,*
— *liege,*	I lie,	— *liegſt,*
— *luge,*	I tell lies,	— *lügſt,*
— *meide,*	I avoid,	— *meideſt,*
— *melke,*	I milk,	— *melkeſt,*

Ich meſſe,

Imperfect.	Participle.	Imperative.
Firſt Perſon.		
Ich fraſs,	*gefreſſen,*	*friſs.*
— *fror,*	*gefroren,*	*frier.*
— *gebar,*	*geboren,*	*gebier.*
— *gab,*	*gegeben,*	*gib.*
— *gedie,*	*gedien,*	*gedei.*
— *gefiel,*	*gefallen,*	*gefall.*
— *ging,*	*gegangen,*	*geh.*
es gelang,	*gelungen,*	*geling.*
ich galt,	*gegolten,*	*gilt.*
— *genas,*	*geneſen,*	*geneſe.*
— *genos,*	*genoſſen,*	*genies.*
es geſchah,	*geſchehen.*	
ich gewann,	*gewonnen,*	*gewinn.*
— *goſs,*	*gegoſſen,*	*gieſs.*
— *glich,*	*geglichen,*	*gleich.*
— *glit,*	*geglitten,*	*gleit.*
— *glomm,*	*geglommen,*	*glimm.*
— *grub,*	*gegraben,*	*grab.*
— *grif,*	*gegriffen,*	*greif.*
— *hielt,*	*gehalten,*	*halt.*
— *hing,*	*gehangen,*	*häng.*
— *hieb,*	*gehauen,*	*hau.*
— *hob,*	*gehoben,*	*heb.*
— *hieſs,*	*geheiſſen,*	*heiſs.*
— *half,*	*geholfen,*	*hilf.*
— *klang,*	*geklungen,*	*kling.*
— *kniff,*	*gekniffen,*	*kneif.*
— *kam,*	*gekommen,*	*komm.*
— *kroch,*	*gekrochen,*	*kriech.*
— *kohr,*	*gekohren,*	*kühr.*
— *lud,*	*geladen,*	*lad.*
— *lieſs,*	*gelaſſen,*	*laſs.*
— *lief,*	*gelauffen,*	*lauf.*
— *litte,*	*gelitten,*	*leide.*
— *lieh,*	*geliehen,*	*leih.*
— *las,*	*geleſen,*	*lies.*
— *lag,*	*gelegen,*	*lieg.*
— *log,*	*gelogen,*	*lüg.*
— *mied,*	*gemieden,*	*meid.*
— *molk,*	*gemolken,*	*melk.*

Ich maſs,

PRESENT.

	First Perſon.		Second Perſon.
	Ich meſſe,	I meaſure,	*du miſſeſt,*
	— *mag,*	I may, or, I like,	— *magſt,*
	— *nehme,*	I take,	— *nimſt,*
	— *nenne,*	I call,	— *nennſt,*
80	— *pfeiffe,*	I whiſtle,	— *pfeifſt,*
	— *preiſe,*	I praiſe,	— *preiſeſt,*
	— *quelle,*	I ſpring forth,	— *quilſt,*
	— *rathe,*	I adviſe,	— *rätheſt,*
	— *reibe,*	I rub,	— *reibeſt,*
85	— *reiſſe,*	I tare,	— *reiſſeſt,*
	— *reite,*	I ride,	— *reiteſt,*
	— *rieche,*	I ſmell,	— *rieche ſt,*
	— *ringe,*	I wreſtle,	— *ringeſt,*
	— *rinne,*	I leak,	— *rinneſt,*
90	— *rufe,*	I call,	— *rufeſt,*
	— *ſaufſe,*	I drink hard,	— *ſäufſt,*
	— *ſauge,*	I ſuck,	— *ſaugeſt,*
	— *ſchaffe,*	I create,	— *ſchaffeſt,*
	— *ſchalle,*	I ſound,	— *ſchalleſt,*
95	— *ſcheide,*	I ſeparate,	— *ſcheideſt,*
	— *ſcheine,*	I ſhine,	— *ſcheineſt,*
	— *ſchelte,*	I chide,	— *ſchilteſt,*
	— *ſchere,*	I ſhave,	— *ſchereſt,*
	— *ſchiebe,*	I ſhove,	— *ſchiebeſt,*
100	— *ſchieſſe,*	I ſhoot,	— *ſchieſſeſt,*
	— *ſchinde,*	I ſkin,	— *ſchindeſt,*
	— *ſchlafe,*	I ſleep,	— *ſchläfeſt,*
	— *ſchlage,*	I beat,	— *ſchlägeſt,*
	— *ſchleiche,*	I ſneak,	— *ſchleicheſt,*
105	— *ſchleiffe,*	I grind,	— *ſchleiffeſt,*
	— *ſchleiſſe,*	I ſlit,	— *ſchleiſſeſt,*
	— *ſchlieſſe,*	I conclude, lock up,	— *ſchlieſſeſt,*
	— *ſchlinge,*	I ſwallow,	— *ſchlingſt,*
	— *ſchmelze,*	I melt,	— *ſchmilzeſt,*
110	— *ſchmeiſſe,*	I throw,	— *ſchmeiſſeſt,*
	— *ſchneide,*	I cut,	— *ſchneideſt,*
	— *ſchreibe,*	I write,	— *ſchreibſt,*
	— *ſchreite,*	I ſtride,	— *ſchreiteſt,*
	— *ſchreie,*	I cry,	— *ſchreiſt,*
115	— *ſchwäre,*	I ſuppurate,	— *ſchwäreſt,*

Ich ſchweige,

IMPERFECT. First Perſon.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
Ich maſs,	*gemeſſen,*	*miſs.*
— *mochte,*	*gemocht.*	
— *nahm,*	*genommen,*	*nim.*
— *nante,*	*genant,*	*nenn.*
— *pfiff,*	*gepfiffen,*	*pfeif.*
— *pries,*	*geprieſen,*	*preiſe.*
— *quoll,*	*gequollen,*	*quell.*
— *rieth,*	*gerathen,*	*rathe.*
— *rieb,*	*gerieben,*	*reib.*
— *riſs,*	*geriſſen,*	*reiſs.*
— *rit,*	*geritten,*	*reit.*
— *roch,*	*gerochen,*	*riech.*
— *rang,*	*gerungen,*	*ring.*
— *rann,*	*geronnen,*	*rinn.*
— *rief,*	*gerufen,*	*ruf.*
— *ſoff,*	*geſoffen,*	*ſauf.*
— *ſog,*	*geſogen,*	*ſaug.*
— *ſchuff,*	*geſchaffen,*	*ſchaff.*
— *ſcholl,*	*geſchollen,*	*ſchall,*
— *ſchied,*	*geſchieden,*	*ſcheide.*
— *ſchien,*	*geſchienen,*	*ſchein.*
— *ſchalt,*	*geſcholten,*	*ſchilt.*
— *ſchor,*	*geſchoren,*	*ſcher.*
— *ſchob,*	*geſchoben,*	*ſchieb.*
— *ſchoſs,*	*geſchoſſen,*	*ſchieſs.*
— *ſchund,*	*geſchunden,*	*ſchind.*
— *ſchlief,*	*geſchlafen,*	*ſchlaf.*
— *ſchlug,*	*geſchlagen,*	*ſchlag.*
— *ſchlich,*	*geſchlichen,*	*ſchleich.*
— *ſchliff,*	*geſchliffen,*	*ſchleiff.*
— *ſchliſs,*	*geſchliſſen,*	*ſchleiſs.*
— *ſchloſs,*	*geſchloſſen,*	*ſchlieſs.*
— *ſchlang,*	*geſchlungen,*	*ſchling.*
— *ſchmolz,*	*geſchmolzen,*	*ſchmelz.*
— *ſchmiſs,*	*geſchmiſſen,*	*ſchmeiſs.*
— *ſchnit,*	*geſchnitten,*	*ſchneid.*
— *ſchrieb,*	*geſchrieben,*	*ſchreib.*
— *ſchrit,*	*geſchritten,*	*ſchreit.*
— *ſchrie,*	*geſchrien,*	*ſchrei.*
— *ſchwor,*	*geſchworen,*	*ſchwär.*

Ich ſchwieg,

PRESENT.

	First Perſon.		Second Perſon.
	Ich ſchweige,	I keep ſilence,	*du ſchweigſt,*
	— *ſchwimme,*	I ſwim,	— *ſchwimſt,*
	— *ſchwinde,*	I ſhrink,	— *ſchwindeſt,*
	— *ſchwinge,*	I ſwing,	— *ſchwingeſt,*
120	— *ſchwöre,*	I ſwear,	— *ſchwöreſt,*
	— *ſehe,*	I ſee,	— *ſieheſt,*
	— *ſiede,*	I boil,	— *ſiedeſt,*
	— *ſinge,*	I ſing,	— *ſingeſt,*
	— *ſinke,*	I ſink,	— *ſinkeſt,*
125	— *ſinne,*	I meditate,	— *ſinneſt,*
	— *ſitze,*	I ſit,	— *ſitzeſt,*
	— *ſpeie,*	I ſpew,	— *ſpeieſt,*
	— *ſpinne,*	I ſpin,	— *ſpinneſt,*
	— *ſpreche,*	I ſpeak,	— *ſprichſt,*
130	— *ſpringe,*	I ſpring,	— *ſpringeſt,*
	— *ſprieſſe,*	I ſprout,	— *ſprieſſeſt,*
	— *ſteche,*	I prick,	— *ſticheſt,*
	— *ſtehe,*	I ſtand,	— *ſteheſt,*
	— *ſtehle,*	I ſteal,	— *ſtiehleſt,*
135	— *ſteige,*	I mount,	— *ſteigeſt,*
	— *ſterbe,*	I dye,	— *ſtirbſt,*
	— *ſtiebe,*	I ſcatter,	— *ſtiebeſt,*
	— *ſtinke,*	I ſtink,	— *ſtinkeſt,*
	— *ſtoſſe,*	I puſh,	— *ſtoſſeſt,*
140	— *ſtreiche,*	I ſtroke,	— *ſtreicheſt,*
	— *ſtreite,*	I ſtrive,	— *ſtreiteſt,*
	— *thue,*	I do,	— *thuſt,*
	— *trage,*	I carry,	— *trägeſt,*
	— *treffe,*	I hit,	— *triffſt,*
145	— *treibe,*	I drive,	— *treibſt,*
	— *trete,*	I tread,	— *tritſt,*
	— *trinke,*	I drink,	— *trinkeſt,*
	— *verderbe,*	I ſpoil,	— *verdirbſt,*
	— *verberge,*	I hide,	— *verbirgeſt,*
150	— *vergeſſe,*	I forget,	— *vergiſſeſt,*
	— *verbleiche,*	I fade,	— *verbleichſt,*
	— *vergleiche,*	I compare,	— *vergleichſt,*
	— *verliere,*	I loſe,	— *verliereſt,*
	— *verſchlinge,*	I ſwallow,	— *verſchlingſt,*
155	— *verwirre,*	I confound,	— *verwirreſt,*
			Ich verzeihe,

IMPERFECT. First Perſon.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
Ich ſchwieg,	*geſchwiegen,*	*ſchweig.*
— *ſchwam,*	*geſchwommen,*	*ſchwimm.*
— *ſchwand,*	*geſchwunden,*	*ſchwinde.*
— *ſchwang,*	*geſchwungen,*	*ſchwing.*
— *ſchwur,*	*geſchworen,*	*ſchwör.*
— *ſahe,*	*geſehen,*	*ſiehe.*
— *ſott,*	*geſotten,*	*ſiede.*
— *ſang,*	*geſungen,*	*ſing.*
— *ſank,*	*geſunken,*	*ſink.*
— *ſann,*	*geſonnen,*	*ſinn.*
— *ſaſs,*	*geſeſſen,*	*ſitz.*
— *ſpie,*	*geſpien,*	*ſpei.*
— *ſpann,*	*geſponnen,*	*ſpinn.*
— *ſprach,*	*geſprochen,*	*ſprich.*
— *ſprang,*	*geſprungen,*	*ſpring.*
— *ſproſs,*	*geſproſſen,*	*ſprieſs.*
— *ſtach,*	*geſtochen,*	*ſtich.*
— *ſtand,*	*geſtanden,*	*ſteh.*
— *ſtohl,*	*geſtohlen,*	*ſtiehl.*
— *ſtieg,*	*geſtiegen,*	*ſteig.*
— *ſtarb,*	*geſtorben,*	*ſtirb.*
— *ſtob,*	*geſtoben,*	*ſtieb.*
— *ſtank,*	*geſtunken,*	*ſtink.*
— *ſtieſs,*	*geſtoſſen,*	*ſtoſs.*
— *ſtrich,*	*geſtrichen,*	*ſtreich.*
— *ſtritt,*	*geſtritten,*	*ſtreit.*
— *that,*	*gethan,*	*thue.*
— *trug,*	*getragen,*	*trag.*
— *traf,*	*getroffen,*	*triff.*
— *trieb,*	*getrieben,*	*treib.*
— *trat,*	*getreten,*	*tritt.*
— *trank,*	*getrunken,*	*trink.*
— *verdarb,*	*verdorben,*	*verdirb.*
— *verbarg,*	*verborgen,*	*verbirg.*
— *vergaſs,*	*vergeſſen,*	*vergiſs.*
— *verblich,*	*verblichen,*	*verbleich.*
— *verglich,*	*verglichen,*	*vergleich.*
— *verlor,*	*verloren,*	*verlier.*
— *verſchlang,*	*verſchlungen,*	*verſchling.*
— *verworr,*	*verworren,*	*verwirr.*

PRESENT.

	First Person.		Second Person.
	Ich verzeihe,	I forgive,	*du verzeiheſt,*
	— *wachſe,*	I grow,	— *wächſeſt,*
	— *wäge,*	I weigh,	— *wiegeſt,*
	— *waſche,*	I waſh,	— *wäſcheſt,*
160	— *weiche,*	I yield,	— *weicheſt,*
	— *weiſe,*	I ſhew,	— *weiſeſt,*
	— *werbe,*	I enroll or court,	— *wirbſt,*
	— *werde,*	I become,	— *wirſt,*
	— *werfe,*	I throw,	— *wirfſt,*
165	— *winde,*	I wind,	— *windeſt,*
	— *weis,*	I know,	— *weiſſeſt,*
	— *ziehe,*	I draw,	— *zieheſt,*
168	— *zwinge,*	I force,	— *zwingeſt,*

OBSERV. 1. It appears to me, that the ſeveral modes of claſſing the Irregular Verbs, as found in many grammars, are of little uſe to the learner. They are therefore omitted, and the foregoing index is thought to be fully ſufficient.

2. There are ſome more Irregular Verbs, beſides thoſe which we have given in the Alphabetical Index; but they are either very ſeldom uſed, or they admit likewiſe of a regular conjugation, as, *ich brenne*, I burn, *du brenneſt*, *er brennet*, &c. IMPERF. *ich brennete*, (Irreg. *ich brante*,) PARTICIP. *gebrennet*, (Irreg.

IMPERFECT. First Perſon.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
Ich verzieh,	*verziehen,*	*verzeih.*
— *wuchs,*	*gewachſen,*	*wachſe.*
— *wog,*	*gewogen,*	*wäge.*
— *wuſch,*	*gewaſchen,*	*waſch.*
— *wich,*	*gewichen,*	*weich.*
— *wies,*	*gewieſen,*	*weiſe.*
— *warb,*	*geworben,*	*wirb.*
— *wurde,*	*geworden,*	*werde.*
— *warf,*	*geworfen,*	*wirf.*
— *wand,*	*gewunden,*	*winde.*
— *wuſte,*	*gewuſt,*	*wiſſe.*
— *zog,*	*gezogen,*	*zeuch.*
— *zwang,*	*gezwungen,*	*zwing.*

(Irreg. *gebrant,*) IMPERAT. *brenn.* The Verb *bewegen,* to move, is regular, when it is uſed in a phyſical ſenſe, as, *ich bewegte den Fuſs,* I moved the foot; but it is irregular, when uſed in a moral ſenſe, as, *dis bewog mich,* this induced, or this moved me.

3. The Verbs *fragen,* to aſk, and *jagen,* to hunt, or to ride faſt, are by many uſed as Irregular, by ſaying, *du frägſt, du jägſt, er frug, er jug,* &c. But the beſt German authors uſe them always as Regular Verbs: *ich frage, du fragſt, ich fragte; ich jage, du jagſt, ich jagte.*

NEUTER

NEUTER VERBS.

A Neuter Verb is, in regard to its conjugation, the ſame as an Active, but does not admit of the paſſive voice. The Active Verb is conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb *ich habe*, but the Neuter frequently with *ich bin*; though moſt of them take alſo the former. This, however, creates one of the greateſt difficulties in regard to this claſs of Verbs; for many errors are committed by an improper application of theſe Auxiliary Verbs. Grammarians have endeavoured to remove them, by laying down ſome rules for the uſe of theſe Auxiliary Verbs; but they are ſo uncertain, that they can be of little or no ſervice. The beſt way of removing this difficulty, is to give, as GOTTSCHED has done, an index of the Verbs that are to be conjugated with *ich habe*, and another of thoſe that are to be conjugated with *ich bin*.

This ſhall be done, after having given a conjugation of Neuter Verbs, both regular and irregular.

I. Regular,

I. Regular, with the Auxiliary *ich habe.*

Reden, TO SPEAK.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich rede, I ſpeak,	*Ich rede,* I may ſpeak,
du redeſt, thou ſpeakeſt,	*du redeſt,*
er (ſie) redet, he(ſhe)ſpeaks.	*er (ſie) rede.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir reden, we ſpeak,	*Wir reden,*
ihr redet, ye ſpeak,	*ihr redet,*
ſie reden, they ſpeak.	*ſie reden.*
IMPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich redete, I ſpoke,	*Ich redete,* I might ſpeak,
du redeteſt,	*du redeteſt,*
er redete.	*er redete.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir redeten,	*Wir redeten,*
ihr redetet,	*ihr redetet,*
ſie redeten.	*ſie redeten.*
PERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich habe geredet, I have ſpoken,	*Ich habe geredet,* I may have ſpoken,
du haſt geredet, &c.	*du habeſt geredet,* &c.
PLUPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich hatte geredet, I had ſpoken,	*Ich hätte geredet,* I might have ſpoken,
du hatteſt geredet, &c.	*du hätteſt geredet,* &c.
FUTURE.	
Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde reden, oder, geredet haben, I ſhall ſpeak, or, ſhall have ſpoken,	*Ich werde reden, oder, geredet haben,* I ſhall ſpeak, or, ſhall have ſpoken,
du wirſt reden (geredet haben), &c.	*du werdeſt reden (geredet haben),* &c.

IMPERA-

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Rede du,* ſpeak thou,
rede er, let him ſpeak.
Plur. *Redet ihr,* ſpeak ye,
reden ſie, let them ſpeak.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt reden,* thou ſhalt ſpeak,
er ſoll reden, he ſhall ſpeak.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet reden,* ye ſhall ſpeak,
ſie ſollen reden, they ſhall ſpeak.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Reden,* to ſpeak.
PRET. *Geredet haben,* to have ſpoken.
FUT. *Reden werden,* about to ſpeak.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Redend,* ſpeaking, or, *ein redender,* one who ſpeaks.
PRET. *Geredet,* ſpoken.

II. Irregular, with the Auxiliary *ich bin.*

Kommen, TO COME.

INDICATIVE. CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich komme, I come,	*Ich komme,* I may come,
du kömſt, thou comeſt,	*du kommeſt,*
er (ſie) kömt, he (ſhe) comes,	*er (ſie) komme.*
Plural.	Plural.
Wir kommen, we come,	*Wir kommen,*
ihr kommet, ye come,	*ihr kommet,*
ſie kommen, they come.	*ſie kommen.*

IMPERFECT.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich kam, I came,	*Ich käme*, I might come,
du kamſt,	*du kämeſt*,
er kam.	*er käme*,
Plural.	Plural.
Wir kamen,	*Wir kämen*,
ihr kamet,	*ihr kämet*,
ſie kamen,	*ſie kämen.*

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich bin gekommen, I am come,	*Ich ſey gekommen*, I may be come,
du biſt gekommen,	*du ſeyſt gekommen*,
er iſt gekommen.	*er ſey gekommen*,
Plural.	Plural.
Wir ſind gekommen,	*Wir ſeyn gekommen*,
ihr ſeyd gekommen,	*ihr ſeyd gekommen*,
ſie ſind gekommen,	*ſie ſeyn gekommen.*

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich war gekommen, I was come,	*Ich wäre gekommen*, I might be come,
du wareſt gekommen, &c.	*du wäreſt gekommen*, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Ich werde kommen, oder, gekommen ſeyn, I ſhall come, or, ſhall be come,	*Ich werde kommen, oder, gekommen ſeyn*, I ſhall come, or, ſhall be come.
du wirſt kommen (gekommen ſeyn), &c.	*du werdeſt kommen (gekommen ſeyn)*, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Komm du*, come thou,
komme er, let him come.
Plur. *Kommt ihr*, come ye,
kommen ſie, let them come.

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt kommen*, thou ſhalt come,
er ſoll kommen, he ſhall come.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet kommen*, ye ſhall come,
ſie ſollen kommen, they ſhall come.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Kommen*, to come.
PRET. *Gekommen ſeyn*, to be come.
FUT. *Kommen werden*, about to come.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Kommend*, coming, or, *ein kommender*, one that is coming.
PRET. *Gekommen*, come, or, one that is come.

The following are to be conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb, *ich habe.*

Regular Verbs.

Aechzen,	to groan,	*Ich habe geächzet.*
Altern,	to grow old,	— *gealtert.*
Angeln,	to angle,	— *geangelt.*
Ankern,	to anchor,	— *geankert.*
Argwohnen,	to ſuſpect,	— *geargwohnet.*
Athmen,	to breathe,	— *geathmet.*
Balgen,	to fight,	— *gebalget.*
Bethen,	to pray,	— *gebetet.*
Befürchten,	to fear,	— *befürchtet.*
Beharren,	to continue,	— *beharret.*
Betteln,	to beg alms,	— *gebettelt.*
Blinzeln,	to blink,	— *geblinzelt.*
Blühen,	to bloom,	— *geblühet.*
Borgen,	to borrow,	— *geborget.*
Brummen,	to grumble,	— *gebrummet.*
Bürgen,	to bail,	— *gebürget.*
Büſſen,	to ſuffer for,	— *gebüſſet.*
Danken,	to thank,	— *gedanket,*
Dauren,	to laſt,	— *gedauret,*
Dichten,	to feign,	— *gedichtet.*
Donnern,	to thunder,	— *gedonnert.*

Dürfen,

Dürſten,	to be dry,	*Ich habe gedürſtet.*
Eifern,	to be zealous,	— *geeiffert.*
Eilen,	to haſten,	— *geeilet.*
Eitern,	to matter,	— *geeitert.*
Entſagen,	to renounce,	— *entſaget.*
Erben,	to inherit,	— *geerbet.*
Faulen,	to putrify,	— *gefaulet.*
Fehlen,	to fail,	— *gefehlet.*
Flecken,	to ſtain,	— *gefflecket.*
Fluchen,	to curſe,	— *gefluchet.*
Funkeln,	to glimmer,	— *gefunkelt.*
Gähnen,	to yawn,	— *gegähnet.*
Gaukeln,	to juggle,	— *gegaukelt.*
Geizen,	to covet,	— *gegeizet.*
Handeln,	to act,	— *gehandelt.*
Harren,	to wait,	— *geharret.*
Hauſiren,	to hawk about,	— *gehauſiret.*
Hanthieren,	to trade, to buſtle,	— *gehanthieret.*
Herſchen,	to govern,	— *geherſchet.*
Hinken,	to limp,	— *gehinket.*
Horchen,	to liſten,	— *gehorchet.*
Hungern,	to hunger,	— *gehungert.*
Hüpfen,	to leap,	— *gehüpfet.*
Huſten,	to cough,	— *gehuſtet.*
Jauchzen,	to ſhout,	— *gejauchzet.*
Irren,	to err,	— *geirret.*
Kalben,	to calve,	— *gekalbet.*
Kämpfen,	to combat,	— *gekämpfet.*
Kargen,	to be penurious,	— *gekarget.*
Keimen,	to ſhoot out,	— *gekeimet.*
Kirren,	to croo or creek,	— *gekirret.*
Klaffen,	to bawl or bark,	— *geklaffet.*
Klagen,	to complain,	— *geklaget.*
Kleben,	to cleave or ſtick,	— *geklebet.*
Klatſchen,	to clap,	— *geklatſchet.*
Klügeln,	to ſmatter,	— *geklügelt.*
Knacken,	to crack,	— *geknacket.*
Knarren,	to creek,	— *geknarret.*
Knickern,	to act niggardly,	— *geknickert.*
Knien,	to kneel,	— *gekniet.*
Kollern,	to be unruly,	— *gekollert.*
Koſten,	to coſt,	— *gekoſtet.*
Krähen,	to crow,	— *gekrähet.*

Krahmen,	to trade,	*Ich habe gekrahmet.*
Krauken,	to be ailing,	— *gekranket.*
Krebſen,	to catch crabs,	— *gekrebſet.*
Kriegen,	to obtain,	— *gekriegt.*
Lachen,	to laugh,	— *gelachet.*
Lärmen,	to make a noiſe,	— *gelärmet.*
Landen,	to land,	— *gelandet.*
Lauren,	to watch,	— *gelauret.*
Lauten,	to ſound,	— *gelautet.*
Leben,	to live.	— *gelebet.*
Leiſten,	to perform,	— *geleiſtet.*
Mangeln,	to want,	— *gemangelt.*
Meinen,	to fancy,	— *gemeinet.*
Murmeln,	to grumble,	— *gemurmelt.*
Nahen,	to approach,	— *genahet.*
Orgeln,	to play on the organ.	— *georgelt.*
Raſen,	to be mad,	— *geraſet.*
Raſten,	to reſt,	— *geraſtet.*
Rauchen,	to ſmoak,	— *gerauchet.*
Räumen,	to clear away,	— *geräumet.*
Räuſpern,	to hauk,	— *geräuſpert.*
Rauſchen,	to ruſh,	— *gerauſchet.*
Rechnen,	to reckon,	— *gerechnet.*
Rechten,	to go to law,	— *gerechtet.*
Reden,	to ſpeak,	— *geredet.*
Reifen,	to ripen,	— *gereiffet.*
Reimen,	to rhyme,	— *gereimet.*
Rudern,	to row,	— *gerudert.*
Sagen,	to ſay,	— *geſagt.*
Säumen,	to tarry,	— *geſäumet.*
Sauſen,	to whizz,	— *geſauſet.*
Schaden,	to hurt,	— *geſchadet.*
Schaffen,	to procure,	— *geſchaffen.*
Schämen,	to be aſhamed,	— *geſchämet.*
Schaudern,	to ſhiver,	— *geſchaudert.*
Scherzen,	to joke,	— *geſcherzet.*
Schimmeln,	to mould,	— *geſchimmelt.*
Schlucken,	to ſwallow,	— *geſchlukt.*
Schmachten,	to languiſh,	— *geſchmachtet.*
Schmatzen,	to ſmack,	— *geſchmatzt.*
Schmauſen,	to feaſt,	— *geſchmauſet.*
Schmälen,	to ſcold,	— *geſchmälet.*
Schmutzen,	to ſmut,	— *geſchmutzet.*

Schnabeln,

Schnabeln,	to bill,	*Ich habe geſchnabelt.*
Schnarchen,	to ſnore,	— *geſchnarchet.*
Schnattern,	to gaggle,	— *geſchnattert.*
Schwärmen,	to ſwarm,	— *geſchwärmet.*
Schwindeln,	to grow giddy,	— *geſchwindelt.*
Schwitzen,	to ſweat,	— *geſchwitzet.*
Seufzen,	to ſigh,	— *geſeufzet.*
Segeln,	to ſail,	— *geſegelt.*
Sorgen,	to care,	— *geſorget.*
Spazieren,	to take a walk,	— *ſpazieret.*
Spielen,	to game, to play,	— *geſpielet.*
Steuren,	to ſteer a ſhip,	— *geſteuret.*
Studieren,	to ſtudy,	— *ſtudiret.*
Stürmen,	to ſtorm,	— *geſtürmet.*
Stutzen,	to ſtart,	— *geſtutzet.*
Sudeln,	to act ſlovenly,	— *geſudelt.*
Summen,	to hum,	— *geſummet.*
Sündigen,	to ſin,	— *geſündiget.*
Tappen,	to grope,	— *getappet.*
Thronen,	to throne,	— *gethronet.*
Toben,	to rage,	— *getobet.*
Thönen,	to ſound,	— *gethönet.*
Trachten,	to ſtrive, to deſire,	— *getrachtet.*
Trauren,	to mourn,	— *getrauret.*
Trödeln,	to ſell old things,	— *getrödelt.*
Triumphiren,	to triumph,	— *triumphiret.*
Verargen,	to take amiſs,	— *verarget.*
Verlernen,	to forget,	— *verlernet.*
Vermeinen,	to be of opinion,	— *vermeinet.*
Wachen,	to be awake,	— *gewachet.*
Wagen,	to venture,	— *gewaget.*
Weinen,	to cry,	— *geweinet.*
Wilfahren,	to comply,	— *gewilfahret.*
Zagen,	to deſpair,	— *gezaget.*
Zänken,	to quarrel,	— *gezanket.*
Zielen,	to aim at,	— *gezielet*
Zotteln,	to ſtagger along,	— *gezottelt.*
Zürnen,	to be angry,	— *gezürnet.*

Irregular Verbs.

Befehlen,	to bid,	*Ich habe befohlen.*
Erwerben,	to acquire,	— *erworben.*
Fechten,	to fight,	— *gefochten.*
Gefallen,	to please,	— *gefallen.*
Gleichen,	to resemble,	— *geglichen.*
Keiffen,	to scold,	— *gekiffen.*
Klingen,	to sound,	— *geklungen.*
Leiden,	to suffer,	— *gelitten.*
Reiten,	to ride,	— *geritten.*
Ringen,	to wrestle,	— *gerungen.*
Sauffen,	to drink hard,	— *gesoffen.*
Scheinen,	to appear,	— *geschienen.*
Schlafen,	to sleep,	— *geschlafen.*
Schleiffen,	to slit,	— *geschliffen.*
Schnauben,	to huff,	— *geschnoben.*
Schreien,	to cry,	— *geschrien.*
Schweigen,	to keep silence,	— *geschwiegen.*
Schwimmen,	to swim,	— *geschwemmen*
Schwinden,	to dwindle away,	— *geschwunden.*
Schwören,	to swear,	— *geschworen.*
Sinnen,	to ruminate,	— *gesonnen.*
Sitzen,	to sit,	— *gesessen.*
Streiten,	to fight,	— *gestritten.*
Verbrechen,	to commit a crime,	— *verbrochen.*
Verschlafen,	to sleep too late,	— *verschlafen.*

The following require the Auxiliary Verb, *ich bin.*

Regular Verbs.

Arten,	to be disposed,	*Ich bin geartet.*
Begegnen,	to meet,	— *begegnet.*
Bemühen,	to endeavour,	— *bemühet.*
Ergrimmen,	to be enraged,	— *ergrimmet.*
Erkalten,	to grow cold,	— *erkaltet.*
Erstaunen,	to be astonished,	— *erstaunet.*
Erstarren,	to chill, to grow stiff,	— *erstarret.*
Flattern,	to flutter,	— *geflattert.*
Flügeln,	to get wings,	— *geflügelt.*

Gelangen,

Gelangen,	to get, to attain,	*Ich bin gelanget.*
Gewohnen,	to be accuſtomed,	— *gewohnet.*
Klettern,	to climb,	— *geklettert.*
Reiſen,	to travel,	— *gereiſet.*
Rennen,	to run,	— *gerennet.*
Segeln,	to ſail,	— *geſegelt.*
Sinnen,	to meditate,	— *geſinnet.*
Stolpern,	to ſtumble,	— *geſtolpert.*
Stranden,	to ſtrand,	— *geſtrandet.*
Straucheln,	to trip,	— *geſtrauchelt.*
Stutzen,	to ſtart,	— *geſtutzet.*
Traben,	to trot,	— *getrabet.*
Veralten,	to grow old,	— *veraltet.*
Verarmen,	to grow poor,	— *verarmet.*
Verblinden,	to grow blind,	— *verblindet.*
Verkrummen,	to get crooked,	— *verkrummet.*
Verlamen,	to get lame,	— *verlamet.*
Verſauren,	to get four,	— *verſauret.*
Verſtummen,	to grow dumb,	— *verſtummet.*
Verweſen,	to decay,	— *verweſet.*
Verwildern,	to grow wild,	— *verwildert.*
Verzagen,	to deſpond,	— *verzaget.*
Wandeln,	to walk,	— *gewandelt.*
Wandern,	to wander,	— *gewandert.*

Irregular Verbs.

Befliſſen,	to be ſtudious,	*Ich bin befliſſen.*
Berſten,	to burſt,	— *geborſten.*
Bleiben,	to remain,	— *geblieben.*
Erfrieren,	to freeze to death,	— *erfroren.*
Erſchallen,	to reſound,	— *erſchollen.*
Erſchrecken,	to be terrified,	— *erſchrocken.*
Fahren,	to fare,	— *gefahren.*
Fallen,	to fall,	— *gefallen.*
Fliegen,	to fly,	— *geflogen.*
Fliehen,	to flee,	— *geflohen.*
Flieſſen,	to flow,	— *gefloſſen.*
Frieren,	to freeze,	— *gefroren.*
Gedeien,	to proſper,	— *gedien.*
Gehen,	to go,	— *gegangen.*

Geneſen,	to recover,	*Ich bin geneſen.*
Gleiten,	to ſlip,	— *geglitten.*
Klimmen,	to climb,	— *geklommen.*
Kommen,	to come,	— *gekommen.*
Kriechen,	to creep,	— *gekrochen.*
Lauffen,	to run,	— *gelauffen.*
Reiten,	to ride,	— *geritten.*
Rinnen,	to leak,	— *geronnen.*
Schleichen,	to ſneak,	— *geſchlichen.*
Schreiten,	to ſtride,	— *geſchritten.*
Schwellen,	to ſwell,	— *geſchwollen.*
Schwimmen,	to ſwim,	— *geſchwommen.*
Schwinden,	to ſhrink,	— *geſchwunden.*
Sitzen,	to ſit,	— *geſeſſen.*
Springen,	to jump,	— *geſprungen.*
Stehen,	to ſtand,	— *geſtanden.*
Steigen,	to mount,	— *geſtiegen,*
Sterben,	to dye,	— *geſtorben.*
Verbleichen,	to grow pale,	— *verblichen.*
Verlöſchen,	to extinguiſh,	— *verloſchen.*
Verſchwinden,	to diſappear,	— *verſchwunden*
Wachſen,	to grow,	— *gewachſen.*
Weichen,	to give way,	— *gewichen.*
Werden,	to become,	— *geworden.*

OBSERVATION. Some few admit of both Auxiliary Verbs, which is the reaſon that the ſame word occurs in both theſe alphabetical liſts.

COM-

Compound Verbs.

There are two kinds of Compound Verbs.

I. Thoſe which have ſhort ſyllables before them, admit of no alteration in their conjugation. Theſe ſyllables are,

after,	as,	*afterreden*,	to backbite.
be,	as,	*befinden*,	to find.
emp,	as,	*empfangen*,	to receive.
ent,	as,	*entſtehen*,	to ariſe.
er,	as,	*erfinden*,	to invent.
ge,	as,	*gedeien*,	to proſper.
hinter,	as,	*hinterbleiben*,	to remain behind.
mis,	as,	*misfallen*,	to diſpleaſe.
verab,	as,	*verabfolgen*,	to deliver.
ver,	as,	*vergeben*,	to forgive.
verun,	as,	*verunehren*,	to diſhonour.
voll,	as,	*vollbringen*,	to complete.
über,	as,	*überdenken*,	to conſider.
ur,	as,	*urtheilen*,	to judge.
zer,	as,	*zerſtören*,	to deſtroy.

II. Thoſe Verbs that are compounded with Particles, are, in ſome tenſes of the conjugation, to be ſeparated from them. The principal Particles they are compounded with, are the following: *ab*, *anheim*, *auf*, *davon*, *dafür*, *davor*, *darunter*, *dawider*, *dazwiſchen*, *durch*, *ein*, *einher*, *fort*, *für*, *heim*, *hin*, *gleich*, *her*, *herab*, *herauf*, *heraus*, *herbey*, *herdurch*, *herein*, *hernach*, *herüber*, *hernieder*, *herum*,

herum, herunter, hervor, herzu, hin, hinab, hinan, hinauf, hinaus, hindan, hinein, hinter, her, hinüber, hinzu, innen, mit, nach, nieder, ob, über, überein, um, unter, voll, voran, voraus, vorüber, vorbey, weg, wieder, zu, zuwider, &c.

A ſpecimen of the conjugation of theſe Verbs, is as follows:

Ich halte auf, I DETAIN.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich halte auf, I detain,
du hältſt auf, thou detaineſt,
er (ſie) hält auf, he detains.

Plural.

Wir halten auf, we detain,
ihr haltet auf, ye detain,
ſie halten auf, they detain.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hielte auf, I detained,
du hielteſt auf,
er hielte auf.

Plural.

Wir hielten auf,
ihr hieltet auf,
ſie hielten auf.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe aufgehalten, I have detained,
du haſt aufgehalten,
er hat aufgehalten.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich halte auf, I may detain,
du halteſt auf,
er (ſie) halte auf.

Plural.

Wir halten auf,
ihr haltet auf,
ſie halten auf.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hielte auf, I might detain,
du hielteſt auf,
er hielte auf.

Plural.

Wir hielten auf,
ihr hieltet auf,
ſie hielten auf.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe aufgehalten, I may have detained,
du habeſt aufgehalten,
er habe aufgehalten.

Plural.
Wir haben aufgehalten,
ihr habet aufgehalten,
ſie haben aufgehalten.

Plural.
Wir haben aufgehalten,
ihr habet aufgehalten,
ſie haben aufgehalten.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich hatte aufgehalten, I had detained,
du hatteſt aufgehalten,
er hatte aufgehalten.
Plural.
Wir hatten aufgehalten,
ihr hattet aufgehalten,
ſie hatten aufgehalten.

Singular.
Ich hätte aufgehalten, I might have detained,
du hätteſt aufgehalten,
er hätte aufgehalten.
Plural.
Wir hätten aufgehalten,
ihr hättet aufgehalten,
ſie hätten aufgehalten.

FUTURE.

Singular.
Ich werde aufhalten, oder, aufgehalten haben, I ſhall detain, or, ſhall have detained,
du wirſt aufhalten (aufgehalten haben),
er wird aufhalten (aufgehalten haben).
Plural.
Wir werden aufhalten (aufgehalten haben),
ihr werdet aufhalten (aufgehalten haben),
ſie werden aufhalten (aufgehalten haben).

Singular.
Ich werde aufhalten, oder, aufgehalten haben, I ſhall detain, or, ſhall have detained,
du werdeſt aufhalten (aufgehalten haben),
er werde aufhalten (aufgehalten haben).
Plural.
Wir werden aufhalten (aufgehalten haben,)
ihr werdet aufhalten (aufgehalten haben),
ſie werden aufhalten (aufgehalten haben).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Halte du auf,* detain thou,
halte er auf, let him detain.
Plur. *Haltet ihr auf,* detain ye,
halten ſie auf, let them detain.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſollſt aufhalten,* thou ſhalt detain,
er ſoll aufhalten, he ſhall detain.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet aufhalten,* ye ſhall detain,
ſie ſollen aufhalten, they ſhall detain.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Aufhalten*, to detain.
PRET. *Aufgehalten haben*, to have detained.
FUT. *Aufhalten werden*, to be about to detain.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Aufhaltend*, detaining, or, *ein aufhaltender*, one who detains.
PRET. *Aufgehalten*, detained.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.
Ich werde aufgehalten, I am detained,
du wirſt aufgehalten,
er (ſie) wird aufgehalten,
Plural.
Wir werden aufgehalten,
ihr werdet aufgehalten,
ſie werden aufgehalten.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich wurde aufgehalten, I was detained,
du wurdeſt aufgehalten,
er wurde aufgehalten.
Plural.
Wir wurden aufgehalten,
ihr wurdet aufgehalten,
ſie wurden aufgehalten.

PERFECT.

Singular.
Ich bin aufgehalten worden, I have been detained,
du biſt aufgehalten worden,
er iſt aufgehalten worden.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.
Ich werde aufgehalten, I may be detained,
du werdeſt aufgehalten,
er (ſie) werde aufgehalten.
Plural.
Wir werden aufgehalten,
ihr werdet aufgehalten,
ſie werden aufgehalten,

IMPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich würde aufgehalten, I might be detained,
du würdeſt aufgehalten,
er würde aufgehalten.
Plural.
Wir würden aufgehalten,
ihr würdet aufgehalten,
ſie würden aufgehalten.

PERFECT.

Singular.
Ich ſey aufgehalten worden, I may have been detained.
du ſeyſt aufgehalten worden,
er ſey aufgehalten worden.
Plural.

Plural.

Wir ſind aufgehalten worden,
ihr ſeyd aufgehalten worden,
ſie ſind aufgehalten worden.

Plural.

Wir ſeyn aufgehalten worden,
ihr ſeyd aufgehalten worden,
ſie ſeyn aufgehalten worden.

PLUPERFECT.

Ich war aufgehalten worden,
I had been detained,
du wareſt aufgehalten worden,
er war aufgehalten worden.

Plural.

Wir waren aufgehalten worden,
ihr waret aufgehalten worden,
ſie waren aufgehalten worden.

Ich wäre aufgehalten worden,
I might have been detained,
du wäreſt aufgehalten worden,
er wäre aufgehalten worden.

Plural.

Wir wären aufgehalten worden,
ihr wäret aufgehalten worden.
ſie wären aufgehalten worden.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde aufgehalten werden, oder, aufgehalten worden ſeyn, I ſhall be detained, or, ſhall have been detained,
du wirſt aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn),
er wird aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn.)

Plural.

Wir werden aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn),
ihr werdet aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn),
ſie werden aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn).

Singular.

Ich werde aufgehalten werden, oder, aufgehalten worden ſeyn, I ſhall be detained, or, ſhall have been detained,
du werdeſt aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn),
er werde aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn),

Plural.

Wir werden aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn),
ihr werdet aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn),
ſie werden aufgehalten werden (worden ſeyn).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Werde du aufgehalten,* be thou detained,
werde er aufgehalten, be he detained, or, let him be detained.

Plur. *Werdet ihr aufgehalten,* be ye detained,
werden ſie aufgehalten, be they detained, or, let them be detained.

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du ſolſt aufgehalten werden*, thou ſhalt be detained,
er ſoll aufgehalten werden, he ſhall be detained.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet aufgehalten werden*, ye ſhall be detained,
ſie ſollen aufgehalten werden, they ſhall be detained.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Aufgehalten werden*, to be detained.
PRET. *Aufgehalten worden ſeyn*, to have been detained.
FUT. *Werden aufgehalten werden*, about to be detained.

PARTICIPLE.

PRET. *Ein aufgehaltener*, one that is, or, has been detained.

NOTE 1. In the German, as well as in Engliſh, an Auxiliary Verb is frequently joined to an Adjective, and may be conſidered as another kind of Compound Verbs. For inſtance: *ich habe genug*, I have enough; *ich bin zufrieden*, I am contented. The conjugation is the ſame as the Auxiliary Verb, and the Adjective remains unaltered.

2. For more rules concerning the Compound Verbs, ſee the SYNTAX.

RECI-

RECIPROCAL VERBS.

Theſe Verbs bring the action back to thoſe of whom it is ſpoken, by adding the Reciprocal Pronoun. They are in reality Actives, and either Regular or Irregular. The following is the conjugation:

Sich tröſten, TO COMFORT ONE'S SELF.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich tröſte mich*, I comfort myſelf,
du tröſteſt dich, thou comforteſt thyſelf,
er (ſie) tröſtet ſich, he (ſhe) comforts him (her) ſelf.
Plur. *Wir tröſten uns*, we comfort ourſelves,
ihr tröſtet euch, ye comfort yourſelves,
ſie tröſten ſich, they comfort themſelves.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich tröſtete mich*, I comforted myſelf,
du tröſteteſt dich, thou comfortedſt thyſelf,
er tröſtete ſich, he comforted himſelf.
Plur. *Wir tröſteten uns*, we comforted ourſelves,
ihr tröſtetet euch, ye comforted yourſelves,
ſie tröſteten ſich, they comforted themſelves.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich habe mich getröſtet*, I have comforted myſelf,
du haſt dich getröſtet, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich hatte mich getröſtet*, I had comforted myſelf,
du hatteſt dich getröſtet, &c.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde mich tröſten, oder, getröſtet haben*, I ſhall comfort myſelf, or, ſhall have comforted myſelf.
du wirſt dich tröſten (getröſtet haben), &c.

Conjunctive.

Present.

Sing. *Ich tröſte mich*, I may comfort myſelf,
du tröſteſt dich, thou mayeſt comfort thyſelf,
er (ſie) tröſte ſich, he (ſhe) may comfort him (her) ſelf.
Plur. *Wir tröſten uns*, we may comfort ourſelves,
ihr tröſtet euch, ye may comfort yourſelves,
ſie tröſten ſich, they may comfort themſelves.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Ich tröſtete mich*, I might comfort myſelf,
du tröſteteſt dich, thou mighteſt comfort thyſelf,
er tröſtete ſich, he might comfort himſelf.
Plur. *Wir tröſteten uns*, we might comfort ourſelves,
ihr tröſtetet euch, ye might comfort yourſelves,
ſie tröſteten ſich, they might comfort themſelves.

Perfect.

Sing. *Ich habe mich getröſtet*, I may have comforted myſelf,
du habeſt dich getröſtet, &c.

Pluperfect.

Sing. *Ich hätte mich getröſtet*, I might have comforted myſelf,
du hätteſt dich getröſtet, &c.

Future.

Sing. *Ich werde mich tröſten, oder, getröſtet haben*, I ſhall comfort myſelf, or, ſhall have comforted myſelf,
du werdeſt dich tröſten (getröſtet haben), &c.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing. *Tröſte dich*, comfort thyſelf.
Plur. *Tröſtet euch*, comfort yourſelves.

Future.

Sing. *Du ſolſt dich tröſten*, thou ſhalt comfort thyſelf.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet euch tröſten*, ye ſhall comfort yourſelves.

Infinitive.

Pres. *Sich tröſten*, to comfort one's ſelf.
Pret. *Sich getröſtet haben*, to have comforted one's ſelf.
Fut. *Sich tröſten werden*, to be about comforting one's ſelf.

Participle.

Pres. *Sich tröſtend*, comforting one's ſelf.

If the Reciprocal Verb is at the ſame time a Compound Verb, which in its conjugation is ſeparated from the Particle it is compounded with, the following is the manner to conjugate the ſame:

Sich etwas einbilden, TO BE SELF CONCEITED, or, TO FANCY ONE'S SELF SOMETHING, (to be ill, &c.)

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich bilde mir etwas ein*, I am ſelf conceited,
du bildeſt dir etwas ein,
er (ſie) bildet ſich etwas ein.
Plur. *Wir bilden uns etwas ein*,
ihr bildet euch etwas ein,
ſie bilden ſich etwas ein.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich bildete mir etwas ein*, I was ſelf conceited,
du bildeteſt dir etwas ein, &c.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich habe mir etwas eingebildet*, I have been ſelf conceited,
du haſt dir etwas eingebildet, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich hatte mir etwas eingebildet*, I had been ſelf conceited,
du hatteſt dir etwas eingebildet, &c.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde mir etwas einbilden, oder, etwas eingebildet haben*, I ſhall be ſelf conceited, or, ſhall have been ſelf conceited,
du wirſt dir etwas einbilden (etwas eingebildet haben), &c.

Conjunctive.

Present.

Sing. *Ich bilde mir etwas ein,* I may be self conceited,
du bildeſt dir etwas ein,
er bilde ſich etwas ein.
Plur. *Wir bilden uns etwas ein,*
ihr bildet euch etwas ein,
ſie bilden ſich etwas ein.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Ich bildete mir etwas ein,* I might be self conceited,
du bildeteſt dir etwas ein, &c.

Perfect.

Sing. *Ich habe mir etwas eingebildet,* I may have been self conceited,
du habeſt dir etwas eingebildet, &c.

Pluperfect.

Sing. *Ich hätte mir etwas eingebildet,* I might have been self conceited,
du hätteſt dir etwas eingebildet, &c.

Future.

Sing. *Ich werde mir etwas einbilden, oder, etwas eingebildet haben,* I ſhall be self conceited, or, ſhall have been self conceited,
du werdeſt dir etwas einbilden (etwas eingebildet haben), &c.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing. *Bilde dir etwas ein,* fancy thyself something, &c.
Plur. *Bildet euch etwas ein,* fancy yourselves something, &c.

Future.

Sing. *Du ſolſt dir etwas einbilden,* thou ſhalt fancy thyself something, &c.
Plur. *Ihr ſollet euch etwas einbilden,* ye ſhall fancy yourſelves something, &c.

Infinitive.

Pres. *Sich etwas einbilden,* to be self conceited.
Pret. *Sich etwas eingebildet haben,* to have been self conceited.
Fut. *Sich etwas einbilden werden,* about to be self conceited.

Participle.

Pres. *Sich etwas einbildend,* being self conceited.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Some Verbs relate to things which have no perſonality, therefore do not admit of the Perſonal Pronouns; as, *es regnet*, it rains; *es donnert*, it thunders; *es geſchiehet*, it happens. Theſe are called Imperſonal. Some of them are Regular, ſome Irregular. We ſhall give the conjugation of both.

I. Regular.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Es gebüret ſich, it behoves.	*Es gebüre ſich*, it may behove.
IMPERFECT.	
Es gebürete ſich, it behoved.	*Es gebürete ſich*, it might behove.
PERFECT.	
Es hat ſich gebüret, it has behoved.	*Es habe ſich gebüret*, it may have behoved.
PLUPERFECT.	
Es hatte ſich gebüret, it had behoved.	*Es hätte ſich gebüret*, it might have behoved.
FUTURE.	
Es wird ſich gebüren, it ſhall behove.	*Es werde ſich gebüren*, it ſhall behove.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Sich gebüren*, to behove.
PRET. *Sich gebüret haben*, to have behoved.
FUT. *Sich gebüren werden*, about to behove.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Sich gebürend*, behoving.

II. Irregular.

Indicative.	Conjunctive.
Present.	
Es frieret, it freezes.	*Es friere*, it may freeze.
Imperfect.	
Es fror, it froze.	*Es fröre*, it might freeze.
Perfect.	
Es hat gefroren, it has frozen.	*Es habe gefroren*, it may have frozen.
Pluperfect.	
Es hatte gefroren, it had frozen.	*Es hätte gefroren*, it might have frozen.
Future.	
Es wird frieren, it is going to freeze.	*Es werde frieren*, it is going to freeze.

Sometimes the Personal Verbs are changed into Impersonal, by assuming the Improper Pronoun *es*, it; as, *es gefällt mir*, it pleases me; *es ärgert mich*, it vexes me. We shall give a conjugation of these Verbs, both with the Dative and Accusative cases.

I. With the Dative case.

Indicative.	Conjunctive.
Present.	
Singular.	Singular.
Es gefält mir, it pleases me,	*Es gefalle mir*, it may please me,
es gefält dir, it pleases thee,	*es gefalle dir*, it may please thee,
es gefält ihm (ihr) it pleases him (her).	*es gefalle ihm (ihr)*, it may please him (her).
Plural.	Plural.
Es gefält uns, it pleases us,	*Es gefalle uns*, it may please us
es gefält euch, it pleases you,	*es gefalle euch*, it may please you,
es gefält ihnen, it pleases them.	*es gefalle ihnen*, it may please them.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Es gefiel mir, dir, ihm, it pleased me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es gefiel uns, euch, ihnen, it pleased us, you, them.

Singular.

Es gefiele mir, dir, ihm, it might please me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es gefiele uns, euch, ihnen, it might please us, you, them.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Es hat mir, dir, ihm, gefallen, it has pleased me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es hat uns, euch, ihnen, gefallen, it has pleased us, you, them.

Singular.

Es habe mir, dir, ihm, gefallen, it may have pleased me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es habe uns, euch, ihnen, gefallen, it may have pleased us, you, them.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Es hatte mir, dir, ihm, gefallen, it had pleased me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es hatte uns, euch, ihnen, gefallen, it had pleased us, you, them.

Singular.

Es hätte mir, dir, ihm, gefallen, it might have pleased me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es hätte uns, euch, ihnen, gefallen, it might have pleased us, you, them.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Es wird mir, dir, ihm, gefallen, it will please me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es wird uns, euch, ihnen, gefallen, it will please us, you, them.

Singular.

Es werde mir, dir, ihm, gefallen haben, it will have pleased me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es werde uns, euch, ihnen, gefallen haben, it will have pleased us, you, them.

II. With

II. With the Accusative case.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Es ärgert mich, it vexes me, *es ärgert dich*, it vexes thee, *es ärgert ihn (sie)*, it vexes him (her).	*Es ärgere mich*, it may vex me, *es ärgere dich*, it may vex thee, *es ärgere ihn (sie)*, it may vex him (her).
Plural.	Plural.
Es ärgert uns, it vexes us, *es ärgert euch*, it vexes you, *es ärgert sie*, it vexes them.	*Es ärgere uns*, it may vex us, *es ärgere euch*, it may vex you, *es ärgere sie*, it may vex them.
IMPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Es ärgerte mich, dich, ihn, it vexed me, thee, him.	*Es ärgerte mich, dich, ihn*, it might vex me, thee, him.
Plural.	Plural.
Es ärgerte uns, euch, sie, it vexed us, you, them.	*Es ärgerte uns, euch, sie*, it might vex us, you, them.
PERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Es hat mich, dich, ihn geärgert, it has vexed me, thee, him.	*Es habe mich, dich, ihn geärget*, it may have vexed me, thee, him.
Plural.	Plural.
Es hat uns, euch, sie geärget, it has vexed us, you, them.	*Es habe uns, euch, sie geärget*, it may have vexed us, you, them.
PLUPERFECT.	
Singular.	Singular.
Es hatte mich, dich, ihn, geärgert, it had vexed me, thee, him.	*Es hätte mich, dich, ihn, geärgert*, it might have vexed me, thee, him.
Plural.	Plural.
Es hatte uns, euch, sie, geärgert, it had vexed us, you, them.	*Es hätte uns, euch, sie, geärgert*, it might have vexed us, you, them.

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
Es wird mich, dich, ihn, ärgern, it will vex me, thee, him.	*Es werde mich, dich, ihn, geärgert haben*, it shall have vexed me, thee, him.
Plural.	Plural.
Es wird uns, euch, sie, ärgern, it will vex us, you, them.	*Es werde uns, euch, sie, geärgert haben*, it shall have vexed us, you, them.

Impersonal Verbs are likewise made by the word *man*, one, instead of *es*, it; as, *man sagt*, it is said, or, one says; *man glaubet*, it is believed; *man höret*, one hears, or, we hear. The conjugation in such cases is regular, as may be seen by the following example:

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Man sagt, it is said.	*Man sage*, it may be said.
IMPERFECT.	
Man sagte, it was said.	*Man sagte*, it might be said.
PERFECT.	
Man hat gesagt, it has been said.	*Man habe gesagt*, it may have been said.
PLUPERFECT.	
Man hatte gesagt, it had been said.	*Man hätte gesagt*, it might have been said.
FUTURE.	
Man wird sagen, it will be said.	*Man werde gesagt haben*, it shall have been said.

General

General Remarks on Verbs.

The uncertainty of grammar is more evident in Verbs than in any other part of ſpeech. The definitions given, are far from being exact: the rules laid down, ſeldom ſatisfactory. Theſe have been ſettled by the grammarians, long after the language was formed by cuſtom. I have obſerved, with others, that Regular Verbs retain their original vowels; that they end with *te* in the Imperfect, and *et* in the Participle: yet there are ſome of theſe which do not exactly anſwer to the definition of either Regular or Irregular Verbs. GOTTSCHED ſays, Irregular Verbs admit no *e* in the Imperative; but, notwithſtanding this, I have affixed an *e* to many of them in my alphabetical Index, becauſe I am warranted in this by ſome of our beſt writers. When I agree too with GOTTSCHED, in ſaying, that Irregular Verbs become Monoſyllables in the Imperfect and in the Imperative, this is to be underſtood only of the greateſt part of them; for in the index ſeveral of theſe Verbs may be ſeen, to which this characteriſtic is not applicable. I am very doubtful about many of the Neuter Verbs. I agree with all other grammarians, that Neuter Verbs admit of no paſſive conjugation; but am not ſatisfied with their explanation of the nature of theſe Verbs. There are ſome that are naturally mere paſſives; but uſe makes them appear in an active form. *Ich leide*, I ſuffer, though a Neuter Verb, has undoubtedly a paſſive ſignification. *Ich ſterbe*, I die, is nothing elſe but ſuffering death, and therefore uſed in a paſſive ſenſe. In moſt of

theſe

these Neuter Verbs, the agent, and the object acted upon, coincide in the same subject; consequently they are, at the same time, both Active and Passive Verbs. The Passive is expressed only in the Active voice, as, *ich zittere*, I tremble; in which instance I am the person that trembles, and that suffers trembling. I have added this observation as a proof of the great uncertainty of all grammar. I must indeed have made a great many new classes of Verbs, and numberless exceptions, if I had not intermixed among the Regulars, Irregulars and Neuters, some Verbs which, when scrupulously examined, will not, in all points, answer to the definitions of the respective classes under which they are arranged.

Participles.

Participles are words which, besides the idea of suffering or acting, convey another, sufficient to be understood without a Noun, as, *der schreibende*, one who is writing.

The Participles are used in German as Adjectives, and declined as such; for instance, *ein sterbender Mensch*, a dying man, *ein geschriebenes Buch*, a written book. These two examples shew likewise that there are two sorts of Participles, the Present and the Past, or the Preterit. *Ein hörender*, or *hörend*, is Present; *ein gehörter* is Past. They are besides either Active or Passive; as,

ein

ein liebender, the Active, *ein geliebter*, the Paſſive.

The Participle Preterit, *gelobet*, praiſed, *geſehen*, ſeen, &c. may not improperly be called Neuter: for it is neither Active nor Paſſive, except the Auxiliary Verb *ich habe*, or *ich bin*, be added; when, in the firſt inſtance, it becomes Active, in the ſecond Paſſive; as, *ich habe geſehen*, I have ſeen, *ich bin geſehen*, I am ſeen.

The Germans do not uſe the Participle as the Engliſh do; of which we ſhall ſay more in the Syntax, under this head.

Adverbs.

The Adverbs belong to the Verb, for they point out the manner in which is acted or ſuffered. They are invariable, the comparative degrees in ſome of them excepted, as,

Bald, ſoon, *eher*, ſooner, *am eheſten*, ſooneſt.
Viel, much, *mehr*, more, *am meiſten*, moſt.
Gut or *wohl*, good, *beſſer*, better, *am beſten*, beſt.
Gern, readily, *lieber*, more readily, *am liebſten*, moſt readily.

There are ſeveral kinds of Adverbs. The following are the chief:

1. Adverbs of PLACE.

a. If we aſk where? *Da*, there; *hier* or *hie*, here; *dort*, yonder; *auſſen*, *drauſſen*, without;

out; *innen, drinnen*, within; *überall, allenthalben*, every where; *ferne*, far off; *dabey, daneben*, juſt by; *hierinnen*, herein; *irgends* any where; *nirgends*, no where; *anderswo* elſewhere; *vorne*, before; *hinten*, behind, &c.

b. If we aſk where to? *Hieher*, hither; *dahin, dorthin*, thither; *heraus, hinaus*, out; *hinein, herein*, into; *hinauf, herauf*, up; *hinunter, herunter*, down; *hinum, herum*, round; *weg, hinweg*, away.

c. If we aſk from whence? *Daher, dorther*, from thence; *von hinnen, von hier*, from hence; *davon*, from that; *hievon*, from this.

d. If we aſk where through? *Hiedurch*, here through; *dadurch*, there through.

2. Of TIME.

a. PAST, as, *geſtern*, yeſterday; *vorgeſtern*, the day before yeſterday; *neulich*, lately; *unlängſt*, not long ago; *bisher*, hitherto; *ehemals, vormals*, formerly; *vorher*, before; *damals*, at that time; *vorlängſt*, long ago, &c.

b. PRESENT, as, *jezt, jezo, jezund, nun, nunmehr*, now; *heute*, to-day; *dismal*, this time; *ſchon*, already, &c.

c. TO COME, as, *morgen*, to-morrow; *übermorgen*, the day after to-morrow; *hernach*, afterwards; *nächſtens*, ſoon; *eheſtens*, very ſoon; *einſtens*, ſome time, &c.

d. DOUBTFUL, as, *alsdenn*, then; *erſt*, firſt; *noch*, ſtill; *bis*, until; *endlich*, laſtly; *bald*, ſoon; *zuweilen*, now-and-then; *bisweilen*, ſometimes; *nie, niemals, nimmer*, never; *immer, immerdar, ſtets, allemal*, always; *früh*,

early; *ſpäte*, late; *morgens*, in the morning; *abends*, in the evening; *des nachts*, at night; *täglich*, every day; *monatlich*, monthly; *jährlich*, annually; *indeſſen*, *inzwiſchen*, *unterdeſſen*, in the mean time; *darauf*, upon this, &c.

3. Of NUMBER, as, *erſtens*, in the firſt place; *zweytens*, ſecondly, &c. *leztens*, laſtly; *wieauch*, alſo; *dann*, than; *ferner*, further; *desgleichen*, likewiſe; *allerſeits*, *miteinander*, *durchgehends*, *zuſammen*, *ſämtlich*, altogether, &c.

4. Of QUANTITY, as *genug*, *genugſam*, enough; *wenig*, little; *reichlich*, *überflüſſig*, abundantly; *faſt*, *ſchier*, almoſt; *ſchwerlich*, *kaum*, hardly; *nur*, but; *wenigſtens*, at leaſt; *ſehr*, very; *gänzlich*, entirely; *höchlich*, highly; *ziemlich*, tolerably, &c.

5. Of QUALITY, as, *artig*, pretty; *geſchwind*, quick; *wohl*, well; *übel*, badly; *recht*, rightly; *klüglich*, prudently; *ſchlecht*, miſerably; *obenhin*, ſuperficially; *ungefähr*, accidentally; *umſonſt*, in vain; *heimlich*, clandeſtinely; *öffentlich*, openly; *treulich*, faithfully, &c.

6. Of COMPARISON, as, *gleichſam*, as it were; *gleichfals*, *ebenfals*, likewiſe; *wie*, *als*, as; *ſo*, ſo, &c.

7. Of INTERROGATION, as, *wo*, where? *wenn*, when? *wie*, how? *wohin*, whither? *wodurch*, by what means? *warum*, why? *weswegen*, for what reaſon, &c.

8. Of DOUBT, as, *vielleicht*, *etwan*, perhaps; *ob*, if; *wenn irgend*, if ever, &c.

9. Of

9. Of AFFIRMATION and NEGATION, as, *ja*, yes; *gewislich*, *fürwahr*, *warlich*, certainly; *freilich*, by all means; indeed; *allerdings*, *wirklich*, *unſtreitig*, no doubt; *ſicherlich*, ſurely; *nein*, *nicht*, no; *mitnichten*, *keinesweges*, by no means, &c.

10. Of RESTRICTION, as, *einigermaſſen*, in ſome reſpect; *genau*, exactly; *nur*, but; *ſo ferne*, ſo far, &c.

11. Of SEPARATION, as, *allein*, *beſonders*, ſeparately; *ſtückweiſe*, by pieces; *theils*, partly; *unterſchiedlich*, differently, &c.

OBSERV. 1. In Engliſh many Adverbs are formed from Subſtantives, by adding the ſyllables LY, SOM, LESS, &c. In like manner they are formed in German, by adding the ſyllables *lich*, *ſam*, *los*, &c. as, godly, *göttlich*; troubleſome, *mühſam*; ſpeechleſs, *ſprachlos*.

2. The ſyllable *un* changes the Adverbs from Affirmatives into Negatives, as in Engliſh the ſyllables IM or UN: as, *möglich*, poſſible; *unmöglich*, impoſſible; *vermögend*, able; *unvermögend*, unable.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepoſitions, which now and then are put before Verbs, but moſtly before Nouns, govern caſes. Some of them require always the ſame caſe, ſome different caſes, according as they are differently uſed.

I. The following require the ſame caſe always:

1. The GENITIVE, as,

Diſſeits des Ganges, on this ſide of the Ganges.

Jenſeits des Euphrats, on the other ſide of the Euphrates.

Wegen meiner Krankheit, on account of my illneſs.

Anſtat des Vaters, inſtead of the Father.

Vermöge ſeines Amtes, by the power of his office.

Laut ſeines Willens, according to his laſt will.

Kraft des Königs Vollmacht, by the king's authority.

Ungeachtet aller Hinderniſſe, notwithſtanding all impediments.

Unangeſehen der Gefahr des Krieges, not minding the danger of war.

Vermittelſt eines Briefes, by means of a letter.

2. The DATIVE, as,

Gegen mir über, over againſt me.

Bey ſeinem Irthum bleiben, to remain in his error.

Zuwider. Der Vernunft zuwider, againſt reaſon.

Nach

Nach mir wird er folgen, he is to follow after me.

Nächſt ihm habe ich einen andern Freund, beſides him I have another friend.

Neben mir ſoll er ſich ſetzen, he ſhall ſit next to me.

Zu mir ſolte er ſich wenden, he ſhould turn to me.

Zwiſchen der Mauer, between the wall.

Nach dem Dorfe gehen, to go to the village.

Nebſt ſeiner Mutter, together with his mother.

Samt ſeinen Büchern, together with his books.

Aus den Armen der Mutter, out of the arms of the mother.

Mit der Feder in der Hand, with the pen in his hand.

3. The ACCUSATIVE, as,

Durch ihn werde ich es ausrichten, through him I ſhall have it done.

Für dich habe ich alles gethan, I have done every thing on thy account.

Ohne meine Einwilligung, without my conſent.

Sonder den Vater denkt er zu thun, he thinks to do without the father.

Wider ihn will ich meine hand aufheben, againſt him will I lift up my hand.

II. Some admit of two caſes.

1. The following have ſometimes the GENITIVE, ſometimes the DATIVE.

GENITIVE.

Auſſerhalb, innerhalb des Königreichs, without, within the kingdom.

Oberhalb, unterhalb des Horizontes, above, below the horizon.

DATIVE.

Auſſerhalb, innerhalb dem Hauſe, without, within the houſe.

Oberhalb, unterhalb dem Horizonte, above, below the horizon.

2. The following have ſometimes the DATIVE, ſometimes the ACCUSATIVE, as,

DATIVE.

An mir wird er ſeinen Mann finden, he ſhall find me his match.

Ueber dir hängt eine ſchwarze Wolke, over thee hangs a black cloud.

In dir wohnet die Tugend, in thee dwells virtue.

In der Kirche ſahe ich ihn, in church I ſaw him.

Hinter mir lag die Stadt, behind me was the town.

Neben mir lag der Wald, on my ſide was the foreſt.

Vor

Vor mir ſtand ein Baum, before me ſtood a tree.

Unter mir liegt es, it lies under me.

ACCUSATIVE.

An mich wird er ſchreiben, he is to write to me.

Ueber mich geht es her, I am pulled down.

In ſich ſelbſt ſolte er gehen, he ſhould ſearch himſelf.

In die Kirche ſolte er gegangen ſeyn, he ſhould have gone to church.

Hinter dich wirf den Ball, throw the ball behind thee.

Neben dich lege das Buch, lay the book on thy ſide.

Vor den Richter treten, to appear before the judge.

Unter den Stuhl iſt es gefallen, it is fallen under the chair.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions join words and ſentences together. They are

1. COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, as, *und*, and; *auch*, alſo; *ſowohl-als—auch*, as well—as; *nicht-nur—ſondern auch*, not only—but alſo; *weder—noch*, neither—nor; *ingleichen*, likewiſe; *ferner*, further; *überdis*, beſides; *übrigens*, *endlich*, laſtly.
2. COMPARATIVE, as, *wie—gleichwie*, as; *ſo*, ſo; *bald—bald*, ſometimes——ſometimes.

3. DIS-

3. DISJUNCTIVE, as, *entweder—oder*, either—or; *theils—theils*, partly—partly; *hingegen*, on the contrary.
4. CONCESSIVE, or to grant, as, *zwar*, *wiewohl*, *obgleich*, *obſchon*, *obwohl*, though; *doch*, *jedoch*, however.
5. ADVERSATIVE, as, *aber*, *allein*, *ſondern*, but; *nichts deſto weniger*, nevertheleſs; *dem ungeachtet*, notwithſtanding; *vielmehr*, *lieber*, rather.
6. CAUSAL, or to give reaſon, as, *daſs*, *aufdaſs*, *damit*, that; *denn*, *weil*, *dieweil*, becauſe.
7. CONDITIONAL, *wenn*, *woferne*, *ſo*, *falls*, if, or in caſe.
8. CONCLUSIVE, or to draw a concluſion, *darum*, *dannenhero*, *derowegen*, *folglich*, *derohalben*, *daher*, &c. therefore.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are words which are thrown in to expreſs the paſſion of the ſpeaker. They are to declare

1. ADMIRATION; *O! ey! hoho!*
2. AVERSION; *pfui*, fy; *weg*, away.
3. GRIEF and SORROW; *ach! ach Gott! o wehe! leider*, alas!
4. EXHORTATION; *wohlan!* well then! *auf—auf!* up—up! *luſtig!* merry! *getroſt!* courage! *brav!* bravo!
5. ACALL; *holla! he!*
6. SILENCE; *ſt! ſcht!* ſtill!
7. MIRTH; *heiſa! juchhey! eya!* &c.

THE

THE

SYNTAX.

Of Articles.

I. THE Article which ſtands before a Subſtantive, or Adjective, or Participle, muſt agree with the ſame in gender, number and caſe, as,

Socrates DER *Heide glaubte* DIE *Unſterblichkeit ſey* DAS *würdigſte Ziel* DER *Wünſche* DES *Menſchen.* Socrates, the heathen, believed immortality to be the worthieſt object of man's wiſhes.

II. If a ſentence begins with more Nouns of the ſame gender, it may be ſufficient to give the firſt an Article; but if the Nouns are of different genders, each Noun muſt have either its proper Article, or no Article at all, as,

DIE *Freundſchaft, Liebe und Hochachtung ſtehen in der genaueſten Verbindung.* Friendſhip, love and regard, are cloſely connected.

DIE

DIE *Geſundheit*, DER *Zorn und* DIE *Unmäſſigkeit, können nicht neben einander beſtehen.* Health, anger and intemperance, are inconſiſtent with each other.

NOTE. In both theſe inſtances, it would be no fault to omit the Article entirely, as in Engliſh.

III. The rules for prefixing, or leaving out the Article, are almoſt the ſame in German as in Engliſh.

1. The Article is to be left out.

NERO the tyrant, NERO *der Tyran.*
The father's BLESSING, *des Vaters* SEGEN.
GOD the father of all, GOTT *der Vater aller.*

2. The Article to be expreſſed.

The wiſe Seneca, *der weiſe Seneca.*
The Plato of his age, *der Plato ſeines Zeitalters.*

OBSERV. 1 The Engliſh leave the Article out in the following inſtances, when in German it is always to be expreſſed, as,

Brutus killed Cæſar, *Brutus tödtete den Cæſar.*
He lives in Turkey, *er lebt in der Türkey.*
He has a houſe in town, *er hat ein Haus in der Stadt.*
He goes to change, to church, *er geht auf die Börſe, in die Kirche.*
Death itſelf is not ſo dreadful, *der Tod ſelbſt iſt nicht ſo fürchterlich.*

The

2. The Engliſh expreſs the Article where the Germans leave it out, when it concerns numbers, meaſure, weight, the names of months, iſles, kingdoms, or cities; as,

A glaſs of beer, *ein Glaſs Bier.*
A drop of water, *ein Tropfen Waſſer.*
A yard of ribbon, *eine Elle Band.*
A pound of tea, *ein Pfund Thee.*
The month of April, *der Monat April.*
The iſland of Corſica, *die Inſel Corſica.*
The kingdom of France, *das Königreich Frankreich.*
The city of London, *die Stadt London.*

Of Nouns.

I. The Adjective placed before the Subſtantive, as it uſually ſhould be, muſt agree with the ſame, in gender, number and caſe, as,

Eine weiſe Regierung iſt eine groſſe Glükſeligkeit, a wiſe government is a great happineſs.

II. When two Subſtantives ſtand together, without a Conjunction between them, one of them muſt be in the Genitive Caſe, as,

Die Tieffe des Meers, the depth of the ſea.

But if the two Subſtantives belong to the ſame perſon, the caſes are the ſame, and the latter is ſaid to ſtand in appoſition; as,

König Carl, King Charles.
Keyſer Joſeph, Emperor Joſeph.

III. Ad-

III. Adjectives and Infinitives are ſometimes made Subſtantives, by adding the Neuter Article, as,

Jederman liebt das Neue, das Schöne, every man likes the new, the beautiful.

Das Lehren erfordert Wiſſenſchaft, to teach requires knowledge.

IV. The Germans make uſe of the Genitive Caſe.

1. When the Engliſh uſe the word BY, to expreſs one's birth or profeſſion; as,

He is BY birth an Engliſhman, *er iſt* SEINER *Geburt nach ein Engländer.*

He is BY extraction a nobleman, *er iſt* SEINER *Herkunft nach ein Edelmann.*

2. After Adverbs, ſignifying abundance or want, and after numbers; as,

Er macht viel Lärms, he makes much noiſe.

Dis iſt Zeugs genug, this is ſtuff enough.

Er mangelt des Nothdürftigen, he wants the neceſſaries of life.

Drey der ſtärkſten Männer, three of the ſtrongeſt men.

3. After Verbs concerning memory; as,

Er hat ſeiner vergeſſen, he has forgot him.

Gedenke meiner, remember me.

4. To expreſs the time when, and how often, a thing is done; as,

Donnerſtags frühe, early on Thurſday.

Zweymal des Tages, twice a-day.

5. After

5. After Prepoſitions which govern the Genitive. See page 112, 114.
6. In the following, or ſuch like expreſſions; as,

Meines Wiſſens, to my knowledge.
Meines Erachtens, or, *meines Bedünkens*, in my opinion.
Ich bin willens, I have a mind.
Ich gehe gradesweges, I go ſtraight forwards.

V. The Dative is uſed,

1. In many inſtances where the Engliſh uſe it, becauſe of the regimen of the Verb; as,

It appears very eaſy TO ME, *es ſcheint* MIR *ſehr leicht zu ſeyn.*
This is hurtful TO ME, *dis iſt* MIR *ſchädlich.*

2. Frequently when the Engliſh uſe FOR; as,

It is eaſy FOR HIM, *es iſt* IHM *etwas leichtes.*

3. After Adverbs, which imply a likeneſs; as,

He is like his brother, *er iſt* SEINEM *Bruder ähnlich.*

4. After Prepoſitions which govern a Dative. See page 112, 113, 114.

VI. The Accuſative is uſed,

1. When the Active Verb requires it; as,

Gott ſegne DICH, God bleſs THEE.

2. After Prepoſitions, which govern the Accuſative. See page 113, 115.

VII. The following modes of placing the Subſtantive and Adjective, in particular inſtances, are to be attended to.

1. If the Adjective is added to expreſs ſimilarity, when the Engliſh uſe the Particle AS twice, the firſt AS is rendered in German by the Particle *ſo*; the ſecond, by the Particle *als*; for inſtance:

The waves were AS high AS mountains, *die Wellen waren* SO *hoch* ALS *Berge.*

He is AS ſerious AS Cato, *er iſt* SO *ernſthaft* ALS *Cato.*

2. The Degrees of Compariſon are very much like the Engliſh. In the Comparative, when the Engliſh ſay THAN, the Germans ſay *als* or *denn*. In the Superlative, when the Engliſh ſay OF, or AMONG, the Germans ſay, *von*, or *unter*; as,

He is ſtronger THAN Hercules, *er iſt ſtärker* ALS, (or *denn*) *Hercules.*

This is the beſt OF all, *dis iſt der beſte* VON *allen.*

She is the handſomeſt AMONG them, *ſie iſt die ſchönſte* UNTER *ihnen.*

3. The Engliſh have a mode of expreſſing Degrees of Compariſon, by repeating twice THE; which is done in the German almoſt in the ſame manner, by repeating twice the Particle *je*, or by putting firſt *je*, and afterwards *deſto*; as,

THE

THE more THE better, JE *mehr* JE *beſſer.*
THE older THE wiſer, JE *älter* DESTO *weiſer.*

VIII. The numbers in German are uſed in the ſame manner as in Engliſh; as,

Ten men, *Zehn Männer.*
Sixteen ounces, *Sechzehn Unzen.*
He creeps upon all fours, *er kriecht auf allen vieren.*
He drives ſix, *er fährt mit ſechſen.*

Of PRONOUNS.

I. The Noun and the Pronoun are to agree, in gender, number and caſe; as,

UNSRE *Hülfe kömt von* UNSERM *Gott,* OUR help comes from OUR God.
Man zweifelt an IHREM *Leben,* HER life is deſpaired of.

II. The Relative Pronouns *der* and *welcher,* ought, as in Engliſh, to agree in gender and number with the Noun; but the caſe is governed by the Verb; as,

Der Bothe DEM *du das Geld gabeſt, hat es* DENEN *zugeſtellet,* WELCHEN *du wohlwilſt.* THE meſſenger to WHOM thou didſt give the money, has delivered it to THOSE to WHOM thou wiſheſt well.

III. The Pronoun *ſelbſt* or *ſelber* is the Engliſh SELF; but the Germans do not put the Poſſeſſive Pronoun before it, together

with the Perſonal: therefore, when the Engliſh ſay, I myſelf, thou thyſelf, it is, in German, *ich ſelbſt*, *du ſelbſt*. This *ſelbſt*, after having caſt off the *ſt*, is joined to numbers, as, *ſelb-ander*, *ſelb-dritte*, which is in Engliſh, I and another, I and two more.

IV. The Engliſh frequently place the Particles OF, TO, WITH, FROM, FOR, &c. at the end of the ſentence, leaving out the Relative Pronoun, to which they belong. The Germans, on the contrary, always inſert the Pronoun in theſe inſtances, and prefix the Particle to it; as,

This is the man (of whom) I was ſpeaking OF, *dis iſt der Mann* VON WELCHEM *ich redete.*

This is the town (from which) I came FROM, *dis iſt die Stadt* VON WELCHER *ich kam.*

This is the book (for which) I was looking FOR, *dis iſt das Buch* WELCHES *ich ſuchte.*

The pen (with which) I wrote WITH, *die Feder* DAMIT *ich ſchrieb.*

OBSERV. In the ſame manner the Relative Pronoun is always expreſſed, where the Engliſh occaſionally leave it out; as, the way (which) I go, *der Weg* DEN *ich gehe.* The man (whom) I ſee, *der Mann* DEN *ich ſehe.*

Of

Of Verbs.

I. The German Verbs govern almoſt the ſame caſes of Nouns as the Engliſh; the inſtances in which they differ, are the following:

1. The Germans uſe the Genitive caſe, when the Engliſh do not; as,

Er wegert ſich deſſen, he refuſes it.
Er hat ſich eines andern beſonnen, he has changed his mind.
Man muſs ihn eines andern belehren, he muſt be otherwiſe informed.
Er wehret ſich ſeiner Haut, he ſtands on his own defence.
Freue dich deiner guten Handlungen, rejoice in thy good actions.
Sie pflegete ihres Kindes, ſhe nurſed her child.
Erwarte meiner, wait for me.
Ich lache ihrer Thorheit, I laugh at their folly.
Ich rühme mich meiner Unſchuld, I glory in my innocence.
Er bemächtigte ſich der Stadt, he conquered the city.
Ich begebe mich dieſes Vergnügens, I give up this pleaſure.

2. The Dative differs in German and Engliſh, in the following expreſſions:

Gehorche mir, obey me.
Vergilt ihm, reward him.
Wir danken dir, we thank thee.

Er wehrete dem Fortgange, he ſtopped the progreſs.
Er drohete mir, he threatened me.
Er ſchmeichelt mir, he flatters me.
Er rieth mir, he adviſed me.
Er folgte mir, he followed me, &c.

3. The Accuſative and Vocative are uſed in German in the ſame manner as in Engliſh;

Liebe deinen Nächſten, love thy neighbour.
Ich bitte dich höre meine Reden, I pray thee hear my ſpeeches.
Höret ihr Himmel, und Erde nimm zu Ohren! Hear O Heavens, and give ear O earth!

4. Some Verbs govern two Accuſatives, as in Engliſh;

Ich habe euch gelehret Gebote und Rechte, I have taught you ſtatutes and judgments.
Er nennte mich ſeinen Freund, he called me his friend.
Er fragte ihn dieſes, he aſked him this queſtion.

5. Moſt Reciprocal, and Impersonal Verbs, govern an Accuſative, though many require a Dative; as,

Ich beſinne mich, I recollect.
Ich erinnere mich, I remember.
Es wundert mich, I am ſurprized.
Es begiebt ſich, it happens.

II. The

II. The Verb which follows two or more Nouns, is to be in the plural number; as,

Tugend und Glückſeligkeit gehen Hand in Hand, virtue and happineſs go hand in hand.

III. When two Verbs occur in the ſame ſentence, the laſt is to be in the Infinitive Mode, as in Engliſh;

Lehre mich beten, teach me to pray.
Laſs mich gehen, let me go.

OBSERV. Some Verbs require, in the Infinitive Mode, the ſyllable *zu*, which is the Engliſh TO; as,

Ich hoffe dich zu finden, I hope to find thee.
Ich wünſche ſie zu ſehen, I wiſh to ſee you.

IV. The Compound Verbs occaſion ſome difficulties, which we ſhall remove by the following rules:

1. In the Preſent and Imperfect tenſes, and the Imperative, made of thoſe Compound Verbs, mentioned p. 91, No. II, the Particle is tranſpoſed, and placed after the Verb; as, *Wir kamen zurück,* we came back: and if more words are uſed, to complete the ſentence, after the Verb, then the Particle, of which the Verb is compounded, is entirely ſeparated from it, and placed at the end of the ſentence; as, *Wir kamen in einer Poſtkutſche, innerhalb zween*

zween Tagen, nach London zurück. We came back to London in a ſtage, within two days.

2. If the Compound Verb is uſed with another Verb in the ſame ſentence, the ſeparated Particle, in this caſe, is not to be placed at the end of the ſentence, but immediately before the Infinitive of the ſecond Verb; as, *Ich fing nach dreyen Tagen wieder an zu geneſen,* I began after three days to recover.

3. Thoſe Verbs which are ſeparable from their Particles, are Irregular in two other inſtances; as,

a. In the Participle, and the tenſes compounded therewith, the ſyllable *ge* is to be inſerted between the Particle and the Verb; as, *Ich bin hergekommen,* I came hither.

b. In the Infinitive mode the ſyllable *zu* is inſerted; as, *Er weigert ſich hereinzukommen,* he refuſes coming in.

OBSERV. Thoſe Compound Verbs from which the Particle cannot be ſeparated, (ſee p. 91, No. I.) take the ſyllable *zu* in the Infinitive before the Particle, and do not admit of the ſyllable *ge* in the Participle; as,

Komm zu empfangen, come to receive; not *komm empzufangen.*

Ich habe empfangen, I have received; not *ich habe empgefangen.*

V. The

V. The following Verbs, when joined to others, are better put in the Infinitive than in the Participle; as,

Er hat ſagen dürfen (or *gedurft*), he has dared to ſay.

Wer hat euch kommen heiſſen (or *geheiſſen*)? who has bid you come?

Ich habe ihn ſagen hören (*gehöret*), I heard him ſay.

Wie haben ſie das ſagen können (*gekont*)? how could you ſay ſo?

Er hat es fallen laſſen (*gelaſſen*), he let it fall.

Er hätte kommen mögen (*gemocht*), he might have come.

Er hat bezahlen müſſen (*gemuſt*), he was obliged to pay.

Ich habe ihn reiten ſehen (*geſehen*), I ſaw him riding.

Er hätte ſpielen ſollen (*geſolt*) he ſhould have played.

Ich habe ſagen wollen (*gewolt*), I would ſay.

VI. The Preſent and Imperfect Tenſes, as well as the Imperative Mode, are generally placed at the beginning; the other parts of the Verb at the end of the ſentence; as,

Ich verſichere ſie von meiner groſſen Hochachtung, I aſſure you of my great regard.

Ich liebte ſonſt den rothen Wein, I liked formerly red wine.

Sag ihm daſs er herein kommen ſoll, tell him to come in.

Wenn

Wenn er dieſen unglüklichen Schritt nicht gethan hätte, if he had not taken this unfortunate ſtep.

Er iſt von ſeinem Prinzen ſehr geehret worden, he has been greatly honoured by his prince.

VII. The Auxiliary Verbs are frequently ſeparated from the Verb they belong to. In the beginning of a ſentence they are to be in the Indicative Mode; but in the Conjunctive, at the end of it; as,

Ich habe ihn zu Tiſche gebeten, I have invited him to dinner.

Ich würde ihn zu Tiſche gebeten haben, I might have invited him to dinner.

OBSERV. 1. If a ſentence contains a Conditional Particle, the Auxiliary Verb is to be placed at the end; as, *Wenn du das wirſt gethan haben*, if you ſhall have done that: but if there is no ſuch Conditional Particle expreſſed, but only underſtood, the Auxiliary Verb is to be placed at the beginning; as, *Hätteſt du dis vorher gethan*, had you done this before; inſtead of, *Wenn du dis vorher gethan hätteſt*, if you had done this before.

2. In ſentences that contain an exhortation, or imply a wiſh, the Auxiliary is placed before the other Verb, as in Engliſh; *Laſſet uns beten*, let us pray. *Könte ich nur gehen!* could I but walk!

3. The

3. The Engliſh place the Paſſive Verb at the beginning of the ſentence; as, I ſhould have been conducted by him into the garden; but the Germans put the Auxiliary firſt, and the Verb which belongs to it at the end: and if, in the ſame ſentence, there is another Auxiliary Verb, in the Infinitive Mode, belonging to the foregoing, it muſt be placed laſt; as, *Ich ſolte von ihm in den Garten geführet worden ſeyn.*

4. The Auxiliary Verbs, as well as others, require their Perſonal Pronouns; for it is very improper to ſay, *Dero Verlangen kann nicht erfüllen*; inſtead of, *Dero Verlangen kann ich nicht erfüllen*, I cannot comply with your requeſt.

VIII. In Engliſh the Reciprocal Pronoun is not to be ſeparated from the Verb; neither is it ſo in German, in the Preſent and the Imperfect tenſes; but in the other tenſes, where the Auxiliary is uſed, the Pronoun is annexed to that, and the Verb itſelf placed at the end of the ſentence; as,

Er tröſtet ſich mit leerer Hofnung, he comforts himſelf with vain hope.

Er hat ſich mit leerer Hofnung getröſtet, he has comforted himſelf with vain hope.

IX. In thoſe Verbs which are called Impersonal, the following rules are to be obſerved:

1. When

1. When an Impersonal Verb is used to affirm or deny, the Particles, *man*, one, or *es*, it, are placed before; but if it is used as a Verb of Interrogation, those Particles are placed after it: as,

Man schreibet, one writes; *man isset*, one eats; *man trinkt*, one drinks.
Es regnet, it rains; *es schneiet*, it snows.
Schreibt man? isset man? trinket man? do they write, &c.
Regnet es? schneiet es? does it rain, &c.

2. If the Impersonal Verbs relate to a person, they govern the Dative or Accusative; if to any other thing, the Accusative only; as,

Man bittet mich, they beg of me.
Man erzählet mir, they tell me.
Man trinket den besten Wein, they drink the best wine.
Man arbeitet den ganzen Tag, one works the whole day.

3. With Impersonal Verbs, denoting any affection of the body or the mind, either *es*, *mich*, or *mir*, can be used; as,

Es hungert mich, I am hungry; or, *mich hungert.*
Es verdreust mich, it vexes me; or, *mich verdreust.*
Es jammert mich, it affects me; or, *mich jammert.*
Es gefält mir, it pleases me; or, *mir gefält.*

Of

Of the PARTICIPLE.

I. We have already obſerved, that the Participle is uſed as an Adjective; and that it muſt agree with the Subſtantive, in gender, number and caſe; as,

Ein leſender Mann, a man that reads.
Eine ſterbende Frau, a dying woman.
Ein kochendes Waſſer, boiling water.

II. The Germans uſe the Participle differently from the Engliſh: for to render the Participle in German, it muſt be reſolved into that tenſe of the Verb which the Particle expreſſes; and the ſentence muſt begin with the Particles *wenn*, when, *als* or *wie*, as, *nachdem* or *indem*, ſince, or the like. A few inſtances will ſerve to make this point much clearer.

1. The PARTICIPLE PRESENT is to be reſolved thus:

Having conſidered the matter, *nachdem ich die Sache überlegt habe*; or, SINCE I have conſidered, &c.

Going along the ſtreet I ſaw my friend, *wie ich auf der Straſſe ging, ſahe ich meinen Freund*; or, AS I went along I ſaw, &c.

He gets friends by making himſelf popular, *er erhält Freunde indem er ſich bey dem Volke beliebt macht*; or, he gets friends SINCE he makes, &c.

OBSERV. There are, however, ſome inſtances where the Germans make uſe of this Participle as the Engliſh; as,

During this war, *während dieſes Krieges.*
Living and dying he ſet a good example, *lebend und ſterbend gab er ein gutes Beyſpiel.*
He dropped down ſpeaking, *redend fiel er nieder.*
Dying he ſaid, *ſterbend ſagte er*, &c.

2. The PARTICIPLE PERFECT may be reſolved thus:

A man given to ſtudy, *ein Mann der dem Studiren ergeben iſt*, a man WHO IS given to ſtudy.

But if you would render it in German, by the Participle, (*ergebener* inſtead of *ergeben*) then the Relative Pronoun, (*der*) and the Auxiliary Verb, (*iſt*) are to be rejected, and the firſt Noun Subſtantive in the ſentence is to be placed at the end, immediately after the Participle; as,

Ein dem Studiren ergebener Mann.
Ein im Schreibetiſch eingeſchloſſener Brief, a letter locked up in the writing deſk.

3. Some Engliſh phraſes, where the Participle is uſed, muſt be changed either into Active or Paſſive Verbs, or into an Infinitive Mode; as,

I am ſtanding, *Ich ſtehe.*

I have

I have been writing, *Ich habe geſchrieben.*
The boiling of the pot, *das Kochen des Topfes.*
The running of the water, *das Lauffen des Waſſers.*
He is reading, *er lieſet.*
The coat is making, *der Rock wird gemacht.*
The ſhip is building, *das Schiff wird gebauet.*

OBSERV. Reaſon and practice will eaſily determine when the Participle is to be changed into an Active or a Paſſive Verb. That rule which ſays; "if a Participle refers to a perſon, it is to be changed into an Active; and if uſed of inanimate things, into a Paſſive," is a very erroneous one: for we ſay; the pot is breaking, *der Topf bricht*; the lead is melting, *das Bley ſchmelzet*; the turnips are boiling, *die Rüben kochen:* and yet all theſe inſtances refer to inanimate things.

Of ADVERBS.

I. In German as well as in Engliſh, the Adverb is frequently placed after the Verb; except in the Conjunctive and Infinitive, where the Germans place it before; as,

Er kam bald, he came ſoon.
Er geht geſchwind, he goes faſt.
Wenn er bald käme, if he came ſoon.
Lange leben, to live long.

II. The Adverbs *weder* and *noch* are uſed as the Engliſh NEITHER and NOR; as,

Weder das eine noch das andere, neither the one nor the other.
Weder heute noch morgen, neither to-day nor to-morrow.

III. The Engliſh, in aſking a queſtion, ſeparate oftentimes the Adverbs WHERE-FROM, WHERETO, the Germans do the ſame with their *wohin* and *woher*; as,

Where does he come from? *wo kömt er her?*
Where do you go to? *wo gehet ihr hin?*

IV. If a Perſonal Pronoun happens to be in a ſentence where the Adverb *obgleich* occurs, the Pronoun is to be inſerted between *ob* and *gleich*; as,

Ob wir gleich Freunde waren, though we were friends.
Ob ſie gleich ſpäte kamen, though they came late.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

I. Prepoſitions when joined to Verbs give them quite a different ſignification; as,

Ich ſchlage, I beat; *ich ſchlage vor*, I propoſe.
Ich theile, I divide; *ich theile mit*, I communicate.

II. A Verb joined to a Prepoſition governs the ſame caſe as the Prepoſition to which it is joined; as,

Er hat mir den Brief zugeſand, he has ſent me the letter.

III. *Vor* and *für* are often uſed, by miſtake, among the Germans, one for the other; but this may eaſily be avoided, by obſerving that the German *vor* anſwers to the word BEFORE in Engliſh; as *für* anſwers to the word INSTEAD, or FOR; as,

Er that es vor meinen Augen, he did it before my eyes.
Thun ſie dieſes für mich, do this for me.
Ich will für ſie hingehen, I will go inſtead of you.

IV. The Compound Prepoſitions *umher*, *vorher*, *vorhin*, *dahin*, *hinterher*, are often divided; as,

Er ſoll vor mir her gehen, he ſhall go before me.
Er geht um mich her, he goes round about me.
Er ſchleicht hinter mir her, he ſneaks after me.
Da geht er hin, there he goes.

V. The Prepoſition *vor* governs ſeveral caſes. If you aſk, WHEN and WHERE? the anſwer is in the Dative; if you aſk WHERE TO? it is the Accuſative; as,

Er lebte vor dem ſechſten Jahrhundert, he lived before the ſixth century.

Er gehet vor ſeinem Hauſe auf und nieder, he goes up and down before his houſe.

Er brachte ihn vor den Richter, he carried him before the judge.

VI. The word OF is frequently rendered in German, by the Prepoſitions *in*, *zu*, or *von*; as,

Der König von Preuſſen, the king of Pruſſia.

Der Churfürſt zu (von) Sachſen, the elector of Saxony.

Der König in Schweden, the king of Sweden.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

I. Conjunctions join Nouns and Verbs in the ſame numbers, caſes and tenſes; as,

Zeit und Glück ſind Dinge von denen vieles abhängt, time and luck are things on which much depends.

II. Moſt Conjunctions are placed at the beginning of the ſentence; but, *aber*, *weil*, *doch*, in the middle, becauſe they refer to what has preceded; as,

Jene ſind doch untreu geworden, however, they became faithleſs.

Wir könten ſie ſtrafen, aber weil ſie verſprechen, &c. we could puniſh them, but ſince they promiſe, &c.

III. If the Conjunction *weil* begins the ſentence, *ſo* is to follow; as, *Weil ich nicht wohl*

wohl bin, ſo werde ich zu Hauſe bleiben, as I am not well I ſhall ſtay at home: but if *weil* is the anſwer to a queſtion, *ſo* is not required; as, *Warum wollen ſie zu Hauſe bleiben? Weil ich nicht wohl bin.*

IV. The Conjunction *daſs* governs the Indicative when you ſpeak poſitively, but the Conjunctive Mode when any doubt is implied; as,

Wir wiſſen daſs er ein reicher Mann iſt, we know that he is a rich man.

Wir glauben daſs er es hätte haben mögen, we believe that he might have had it.

V. If a ſentence expreſſes hope, prayer, deſire or promiſe, the Conjunction *daſs* may be left out in German, as well as in Engliſh; as,

I hope you will not take it amiſs, *Ich hoffe ſie werden es nicht übel nehmen.*

I beg you will accept of it, *ich bitte ſie wollen es annehmen.*

I promiſe to do all I can, *ich verſpreche zu thun alles was ich kann.*

Of Interjections.

Interjections commonly begin the ſentence, but *leider!* alas! *wunder!* wonder! and *wills Gott!* pleaſe God! are placed, as in Engliſh, after other words; as,

Ach gütiger Gott! oh good God!

Aber

Aber leider! daurete dis nicht lange, but alas! this did not laſt long.

Er dachte wunder was er gethan hätte! he thought wonder what he had done!

Nächſtes Jahr, wills Gott, will ich ſie wieder ſehen! next year, pleaſe God, I ſhall ſee you again!

CONSTRUCTION.

It is impoſſible to lay down rules for the proper poſition of each word in a ſentence. Every ſentence has its own turn; and the beſt writers, in the ſame language, vary in the arrangement of words. Moſt rules that can with propriety be laid down, are already inſerted in the Syntax; and in order to ſhew how they ſhould be applied, we ſhall give a ſentence in German, and vary the diſpoſition of it in ſeveral ways, which will more particularly point out the difference between the German and the Engliſh mode of Conſtruction.

Let the ſentence be,

1. *Ich kann nicht glauben daſs die Seele ſterblich ſey,* I cannot believe that the ſoul is mortal.

   OBSERV. Here the Conſtruction in Engliſh and German is the ſame; except that the Verb *ſey* ſtands laſt. See Rule VII. p. 130.

2. *Kann ich es glauben daſs die Seele ſterblich ſey?* Can I believe that the ſoul is mortal? or,

Glauben

Glauben sie daſs die Seele ſterblich ſey? Do you believe that the ſoul is mortal?

OBSERV. The manner of aſking is nearly the ſame in German as in Engliſh, except that the Verb in German is put at the end of the ſentence.

3. *Weil es mir unmöglich iſt zu glauben, daſs die Seele ſterblich ſey, ſo werde ich ruhig ſterben,* ſince it is impoſſible for me to believe the ſoul to be mortal, I ſhall die eaſy.

OBSERV. The conjunction *weil*, when it begins the ſentence, is always followed by the particle *ſo*. See p. 138, No. III. and the adverb precedes the Infinitive. See p. 135, No. I.

4. *Die vernünftigen Heiden ſollen die Unſterblichkeit der Seele geglaubt haben*, the ſenſible men, among the Heathens, are ſaid to have believed the immortality of the ſoul.

OBSERV. The difference in the Conſtruction is here owing to the Auxiliary Verbs. See p. 129, No. VI. and p. 130, No. VII.

5. *Cicero las die Schriften des Plato, damit er ſich von der Unſterblichkeit der Seele überzeugen möchte, welche jener, unter der Perſon des Socrates, ſo gut erwieſen hat als es einem Heiden möglich war*, Tully read the writings of Plato, that he might convince himſelf of the immortality of the ſoul, which the other, under the character of Socrates, has proved as well as it is poſſible for a Heathen.

OBSERV. The Reciprocal Verb is here ſeparated from the Pronoun. See p. 131, No. VIII.

6. *Es jammert mich zu ſehen, daſs ſo viele junge Leute an die Unſterblichkeit ſo wenig gedenken.* It grieves me to ſee that ſo many young people think ſo little of immortality.

OBSERV. The Conſtruction of the Perſonal Verb is here the ſame in both languages; and the ſubſequent difference is owing to the Infinitive, which is to be placed at the end of the ſentence.

7. *Die Unſterblichkeit iſt vom Cato geglaubt worden.* Immortality was believed by Cato.

OBSERV. The difference of this Conſtruction of the Paſſive, is owing to the Auxiliary Verb. See p. 131, OBSERV. 3.

8. *Er ziehet den Glauben der Unſterblichkeit allen andern Dingen vor.* He prefers the belief of immortality to all other things.

OBSERV. The Compound Verb is ſeparated from its Particle. See p. 127, No. IV. 1.

9. *Da er ſich von der Unſterblichkeit der Seele überzeugt hatte, ſtarb er ohne Furcht.* Being convinced of the immortality of the ſoul, he died without fear; or, *überzeugt von der Unſterblichkeit der Seele*, &c.

OBSERV. This is the Conſtruction of the Participle. See p. 133, No. II. 1.

10. *Ein von der Unſterblichkeit überzeugter Mann, hörete einen Thoren dieſelbe leugnen, und hatte Mitleid mit ihm.* A man convinced of the immortality of the ſoul, heard a fool deny the ſame, and he pitied him.

OBSERV. This is the other Conſtruction of the Participle. See p. 134, No. II. 2.

To ſhew the difference between German and Engliſh Conſtruction, I ſhall give here a mere literal and grammatical tranſlation of the two firſt chapters of the Treatiſe of TACITUS, on the ſituation, cuſtoms and people of Germany.

The Engliſh tranſlation is GORDON's.

THE whole of Germany is thus bounded: ſeparated from Gaul, from Rhœtia and Panonia, by the rivers Rhine and Danube; from Sarmatia and Dacia, by mutual fear, or, high mountains: the reſt is encompaſſed by the Ocean, which forms huge bays, and comprehends a tract of iſlands immenſe in extent: for we have lately known certain nations and kingdoms there, ſuch as the war diſcovered. The Rhine riſing

DAS ganze Germanien iſt ſo begrenzet; es iſt von Gallien von Rhœtien und Panonien durch die Flüſſe, den Rhein und die Donau abgeſondert; von Sarmatien und Dacien durch gegenſeitige Furcht und hohe Gebirge; das übrige iſt vom Ocean umgeben, der weite Meerbuſen bildet, und eine Reihe von Inſeln in ſich begreift, die unermeslich in ihrer Ausdehnung ſind: denn wir haben daſelbſt neulich gewiſſe Nationen und Königreiche kennen gelernet,

rising in the Rhœtian Alps from a summit altogether rocky and perpendicular; after a small winding towards the west, is lost in the northern Ocean. The Danube issues out of the mountain Abnoba, one very high, but very easy of ascent, and traversing several nations, falls by six streams into the Euxine sea; for its seventh channel is absorbed in the fens.

die uns der Krieg entdeckt hat. Der Rhein entspringt auf den Rhœtischen Alpen auf einer Spitze derselben, die ein bloßer Felsen, und sehr steil ist; nach einigen geringen Wendungen nach Westen zu, verlieret er sich in dem nördlichen Ocean. Die Donau kömt aus dem Gebirge Abnoba, welches sehr hoch, aber sehr gemächlich zu besteigen ist, hervor, und nachdem sie durch verschiedene Nationen durchgegangen, fällt sie in sechs Strömen in die Euxinische See; denn der siebende Arm verlieret sich in den Morästen.

The Germans, I am apt to believe, derive their original from no other people, and are no wise mixed with

Die Germanier leiten, wie ich Ursach habe zu glauben, ihren Ursprung von keinem andern Volke her, und sind auf keiner-

different

different nations arriving amongſt them; ſince anciently thoſe who went in ſearch of new dwellings, travelled not by land, but were carried in fleets: and into that mighty ocean ſo boundleſs, and, as I may call it, ſo repugnant and forbidding, ſhips from our world rarely enter.

ley Weiſe mit andern Nationen die unter ſie gekommen wären, vermiſcht: denn vor alten Zeiten reiſeten diejenigen, die ausgingen um ſich neue Wohnungen zu ſuchen, nicht zu Lande, ſondern in Flotten; und in den mächtigen und weitläuftigen Ocean, der, wie ich ihn wohl nennen mag, ſo widerſpenſtig und ſo abſchrekend iſt, kommen ſehr ſelten Schiffe aus unſerm Welttheile.

Beſides the dangers from a ſea tempeſtuous, horrid and unknown, who would relinquiſh Aſia or Africa, or Italy, to repair to Germany, a region hideous and rude, under a rigorous climate, diſmal to behold or to

Geſchweige der Gefahr einer ſtürmiſchen, ſchrekklichen und unbekannten See, wer wolte wohl Aſien, Africa, oder Italien verlaſſen, und ſich nach Germanien begeben; in ein Land das ſo ſcheuslich und unbebauet iſt, und in ein ſo rauhes Clima,

manure, unleſs the ſame were his native country? In their old ballads (which among them are the only ſort of regiſters and hiſtory), they celebrate TUISTO, a god ſprung from the earth, and MANNUS, his ſon, as the fathers and founders of the nation. To MANNUS they aſſign three ſons, after whoſe names ſo many people are called; the INGEVONES dwelling next the ocean; the HERMINONES in the middle country; and all the reſt ISTÆVONES.

wo das Land ſo traurig anzuſehen und zu bebauen iſt, ausgenommen es wäre jemandes Vaterland? In ihren alten Barden Liedern (welche unter ihnen die einzige Gattung von Regiſtern und Geſchichten ſind) preiſen ſie TUISTO, *einen Gott der aus der Erde entſprungen iſt, und* MANNUS *ſeinen Sohn, als die Väter und Stifter der Nation. Sie ſchreiben dem* MANNUS *drey Söhne zu, nach deren Namen eben ſo viele Völker genennet werden; die* INGEVONES *die nahe am Ocean wohnen; die* HERMINONES *in der mitte des Landes; und alle die übrigen* ISTÆVONES.

Some borrowing a warrant from the darkneſs

Einige, die von der Finſternis des Alterthums ihre

of

of antiquity, maintain that the god had more ſons, that thence came more denominations of people, the MARSIANS GAMBRIANS, SUEVIANS, and VANDALIANS, and that theſe are the names truly genuine and original.

For the reſt, they affirm Germany to be a recent word lately beſtowed; for that thoſe who firſt paſſed the Rhine, and expulſed the Gauls, and are now named Tungrians, were then called Germans; and thus, by degrees, the name of a tribe prevailed, not that of the nation; ſo that by an appellation at firſt occaſioned by terror and conqueſt, they afterwards

Zeugniſſe erborgen, behaupten daſs dieſer Gott mehrere Söhne gehabt, und daſs daher mehrere Benennungen von Völkern kommen, die MARSIER, GAMBRIER, SUEVIER, *und* VANDALIER, *und daſs dieſes die ächten und urſprünglichen Namen ſind.*

Uebrigens behaupten ſie daſs Germanien, ein neuer Name ſey, der erſt in ſpätern zeiten aufgekommen: weil die, welche zuerſt über den Rhein gingen, die Gallier vertrieben, und nun Tungrier heiſſen, damals Germanier genennet wurden; und alſo almählig der Name einer einzigen Völkerſchaft die Oberhand erhielte, nicht der von der ganzen Nation; ſo daſs ſie lieber durch eine Be-

wards chose to be distinguished, and assuming a name lately invented, were universally called Germans. They have a tradition that HERCULES also had been in their country; and him, above all other heroes, they extol in their songs, when they advance to battle.

nennung die anfänglich durch Schrecken und Eroberung veranlasset wurde, wolten bezeichnet seyn; und indem sie einen neuerlich erst erfundenen Namen annamen, so wurden sie allgemein Germanier genennet. Sie haben eine Ueberlieferung dass HERCULES *auch in ihrem Lande gewesen, und wenn sie zur Schlacht gehen, so erheben sie ihn über alle andere Helden, in ihren Liedern.*

A SPECI-

A Specimen of German Print.

From Gellert's Lectures on Morality.

Die Menschenliebe ist eigentlich nichts als das aufrichtige und kräftige Verlangen, die Wohlfahrt aller vernünftigen Geschöpfe der Erde nach unsern Kräften zu befördern, weil sie mit uns einerley göttlichen Ursprung haben, und mit uns ein Gegenstand der allgemeinen Liebe des Schöpfers sind.

Obgleich dieser Trieb in der menschlichen Natur sehr erloschen ist, so ist er doch noch vorhanden. Wir fühlen in uns ein Vermögen, Andern ohne Eigennutz zu dienen. Wir billigen und ehren gütige und edelmüthige Gesinnungen und Handlungen an Andern, wenn sie gleich nicht unsern eignen Vortheil betreffen. Wir fühlen uns beruhiget und mit einem stillen Beyfalle des Herzens belohnet, wenn wir Andrer Glück, auch mit Aufopferung unserer Bequemlichkeit, befördert, sie ihrer Gefahr mit unsrer eignen entrissen, und ihr Elend durch unsre Sorgen, Bemühungen und selbst durch einen Theil unsers Glücks abgewendet oder gemildert haben. Je weniger Eigennutz wir an den allgemeinen Wohlthätern der Welt erblicken, je mehr Kräfte des Geistes, des Körpers und des Glücks ihnen ihre willigen Dienstleistungen kosten; je mehr wir wahrnehmen, daß sie keine andre Absicht, als das

Beste der Andern, gehabt, und je größer die Anzahl derer ist, um die sie sich verdient gemacht haben; desto mehr schätzen wir diese Wohlthäter. Und eben so sehr verachten wir eine Seele, der die Neigung der Menschenliebe zu fehlen scheint, und die, nur für sich besorgt, weder durch das Glück noch durch das Elend der Andern gerühret wird, wenn wir auch nicht zu ihrer Nation oder in ihr Zeitalter gehören. Alles dieses beweist, daß der Trieb der Menschenliebe ein wesentlicher und von der Hand des Schöpfers selbst eingepflanzter Trieb unsers Herzens sey.

Wir können diese moralische Empfindung durch die Kraft der Vernunft verstärken und durch die Ausübung erhöhen. Wir können uns überführen, wie heilsam diese Tugend der Ruhe der Welt, und wie angenehm sie dem Schöpfer seyn müsse: und das ist unsre Pflicht. Wir können diese moralische Neigung auf die allgemeinen und besondern Bedürfnisse der Menschen, mit denen wir itzt oder künftig leben, und nach den verschiednen Verhältnissen, in denen sie mit uns durch die Geburt und Gesellschaft stehen, und nach den übrigen besondern Umständen, in denen wir uns auf dem Schauplatze des Lebens mit ihnen befinden, vorsichtig und vernünftig anwenden; und das ist die Weisheit und Klugheit, zu der uns die Menschenliebe durch ihre Absicht verbindet.

Der

Der Mensch, der mit uns glücklich werden soll, ist, seiner Hauptanlage nach, eben das Geschöpf, das wir sind. Er hat Güter der Seele, Güter des Körpers und des Lebens, der Ehre, des Eigenthums. Unsre Liebe für sein Glück muß sich auf diese Güter verhältnismäßig beziehen; sie muß ein aufrichtiges Bestreben seyn, ihn nach dem Maaße, nach welchem er ihrer fähig oder bedürftig ist, in den Besitz derselben zu setzen, oder ihn darinnen zu erhalten und ihr Wachsthum zu vermehren.

Diese Neigung für sein Glück kann sich auf tausendfache Art äußern, sich dem Andern bald durch Weisheit, Rath und Ermunterungen, bald durch hülfreiche Handleistungen, bald durch den Beystand unsers Vermögens, bald durch Fürspruch, bald durch stille Beyspiele, bald auch, in den Fällen des allgemeinen Besten, durch Aufopferung unsrer Gesundheit und unsers Lebens, mittheilen.

Die wahre Menschenliebe muß also eine aufrichtige Neigung gegen das Glück der Andern seyn, nicht bloß von dem Eigennutze und der Selbstliebe oder Ehrbegierde, sondern, wie bey jeder Tugend von neuem erinnert werden muß, von der Ehrfurcht und Liebe gegen den allgemeinen Vater der Menschen erzeugt werden. Sie muß eine lebendige Neigung seyn, die uns zu Bemühungen und Thaten für das Beste der Menschen immerzu ermuntert, und die bey ihren Hindernissen

nissen durch die Belohnungen des göttlichen Wohlgefallens in dieser und in einer künftigen Welt unterstützet wird. Sie muß keine bloße Aufwallung des Affects seyn, sondern durch Weisheit und Klugheit, in Rücksicht auf unsre Kräfte und die Bedürfnisse der Andern, die bald größer bald geringer sind, regieret werden.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 4, line 1, 2, *Va-eter*, read *Vae-ter*.—p. 6, l. 23, the, *read* ye. — p. 7, l. 5 & 16, the, *read* ye. — p. 11, l. 11, duck, *read* duke. — p. 24, after line 3, insert GENERAL OBSERVATIONS; and change 3. 4. 5. into 1. 2. 3. — p. 33, l. 5, PLURAR, *read* PLURAL. — p. 65, l. 4 & 5, all the, *read* most.—*ibid.* l. 6 & 7, make some &c. *read* add a few observations. — pag. 115, l. 5, *schreihen* read *schreiben*.

A CATA-

A

CATALOGUE

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